ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,014—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th March.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st	April 4th	April 18th
May 2nd	May 16th	

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 4th April, 2nd May and 30th May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 12, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 15th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 15th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design ... Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

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One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
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GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL,
And the Greatest Care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S
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WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
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TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS, which may be learned on application.

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THE BEST VALUE—AND LARGEST CHOICE OF NEW RELIABLE GOODS.

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"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

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UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (? ?)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY
OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	,,	25	,,	6 0	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 0	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 0	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 0	,,
Princes as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 0	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 0	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	4 8	,,
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A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
THAT THEY HOLD A
LARGE STOCK
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
ENGLISH LEATHERS,
Purchased previous to the recent Fall in
EXCHANGE,
AND WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY THEIR
WELL-KNOWN MAKES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT OLD RATES UNTIL THE END OF
MARCH.

W ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, Frere Road.

MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE
CREW OF P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR,"
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Overture		By Orchestra.
Song	Old Folks at Home	Mr. Head.
„ Comic	I love a lubly girl	„ Treatt.
„	Sweet Chiming bells	„ Collis.
„ Comic	Susie Tusie	„ Weeks.
„	True till death	„ Berry.
„	Down by the River side	„ Bartlett.
„ Comic	You know	„ Treatt.
„	Under the willow she's sleeping	„ Holland.
„ Comic	In our backyard last night	„ Weeks.
Finale	Fare thee well	„ Troupe.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Overture	By Orchestra.
Stump Speech	Mr. Treatt.
Cornet Solo	„ Dowthwaite.
Statue Dance	Messrs. Collis and Rignold.
Comic Song	Mr. Weeks.
Violin Solo	„ Rignold.
Comic Song	„ Treatt.
Highland Fling	„ Macdonald.
Burlesque Artiste	Messrs. Collis and Weeks.

Tambo: MR. TREATT. Bones: MR. WEEKS.
Interlocutor: MR. BARTLETT.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION:

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2 each.
Unreserved Seats	Re. 1 „
Back Seats	As. 8 „

Tickets can be obtained from P. & O. s. s. "Peninsular;" and at the Seamen's Recreation Rooms.
Carriages, Wheelbarrows and Perambulators at 11 p.m.
Doors open at 8-15 p.m., Commence at 8-30 p.m.
Proceeds for the BENEFIT of the Recreation Rooms.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY and of the BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, will be held in the Wilson College, Chowpatty, at 8-30, this Evening. The Honourable H. BIRDWOOD will preside. The attendance of the members and other friends of the above Societies is cordially invited.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for Three Years (6th June, 1894 to 5th June, 1897), of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazaar, and 114 adjoining Durbar Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1894, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm, addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for Conditions of Contract, and other details should be made to the Muntazim of Sayrr, Indore, at the Indore City.

C. E. ROSS,
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for Three Years (6th June, 1894 to 5th June, 1897) of the Mhow Circle, Comprising the Mhow Cantonment, and 107 adjoining Villages of the Indore Durbar, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 13th April, 1894, at 1 P.M., in the Office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm, addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date, but the Assistant Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for Conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

C. E. ROSS,
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in C. I.

"HORSE SHOE" COLLAR BOXES.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1	To hold 12 Collars ...	7	8
2	To hold 18 Collars ...	8	8
3	To hold 24 Collars ...	9	8

Solid Leather. Best Make and Finish.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AT MEHSANA, KADI DIVISION.
FOUNDATION AND MASONRY TO GROUND LEVEL.

TENDERS for the above Work will be received in the Office of the Undersigned on the 13th April, 1894.

A Deposit of Rs. (1,200) twelve hundred British, must accompany each Tender.

Plans, specification, and conditions of contract can be seen and Printed Schedules of quantities obtained from this Office on payment of Rs. (2) two British.

The Tenderers are required to send in alternative Tenders for Concrete and Brick Masonry, and for Concrete and Rubble Stone Masonry.

The Huzur does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.INST.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 13th March, 1894.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the Matter of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the above Company have declared a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. payable to the Creditors whose claims have been admitted and that the same shall be paid at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 2-30 P.M., on and after 27th instant.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1894.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANTA LUXUMONJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

BHOWRAM RAGHOBA, VASUDEVA DEWJEE, SADANAND RAMCHANDRA, SAKHARAM HURRY and GUNPATRAO GOPINATH MANTRI, the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will .... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th Day of March 1894.
Messrs. CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Day of the [illegible] Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall [illegible] size, [illegible] the information of the previous [illegible], carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE
of
AUSTRALIAN HORSES
Imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK, from Australia.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Messrs. R. Scott and Co's Stables, Girgaum, 24 Horses will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a Cheap Rate.

PARTICULARS:

1 Bay geld, 6 years, 15-2, good dog-cart horse.
2 Bay mare, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle.
3 Bay geld, 4 years, 15-2.
4 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle.
5 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-3, will make good trapper.
6 Bay geld, 5 years, 16-0, broken to saddle, excellent pair of carriage horses.
7 Bay geld, 6 years, 16-0, Broken to saddle, excellent pair of carriage horses.
8 Ches. geld, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, magnificent pair of carriage horses.
9 Ches. mare, 5 years, 15-3, broken to saddle, magnificent pair of carriage horses.
10 Ches. mare, 4 years, 15 hds, will make a splendid trapper.
11 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-3, good dogcart horse.
12 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-3, will make good brougham horse.
13 Bay geld, 4 years, 15-3, good brougham horse.
14 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness, first class brougham horse.
15 Ches geld, 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle and harness suitable for anything.
16 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, will make very fine pair for mail phaeton.
17 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, will make very fine pair for mail phaeton.
18 Bay geld, 5 years, 15-2, will make first class dog-cart horse.
19 Grey geld, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and harness, a well matched well bred pair.
20 Grey geld, 6 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and harness, a well matched well bred pair.
21 Bay mare, 5 years, 15 3, will make splendid trapper.
22 Brown mare, 6 years, 15 3, broken to saddle and harness, splendid horse for any sort of carriage.
23 Black geld, 5 years, 15 2, fine brougham horse.
24 Bay mare, 4 years, 15 2.

The broken horses will be ridden at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 15, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, glass and porcelainware, table ornaments pictures, lamps, carpets, utensils, coir matting, choice garden plants, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence (old Light House), Colaba Point, the whole of the above neat and plain houshold furniture, &c., the property of Major G. M. PORTER, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 150 KEROSINE OIL HURRICANE LAMPS.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, 150 kerosine oil hurricane hand lamps, used at Her Excellency Lady Harris's Fancy Fair.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 15, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white mulls.
3 cases white drill.
1 case merino ½ hose.
1 „ musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
On account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdoola—
D H C—10331-32—9 cases cotton under-shirts.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

ALSO—

1 bundle country medicine, booked from Delhi to Baroda, invoice No. 58048 of 19th August 1892.
2 bags timra, uncut, booked from Jeypore to Grant Road, invoice No. 53 of 21st December 1892.
1 basket clay, booked from Bulsar to Grant Road, invoice No. 22 of 21st January 1893.
1 bag country medicine, booked from Vavdi to Grant Road, invoice No. 1 of 28th November 1892.
1 parcel iron, betelnut, crackers booked from Limbdi to Grant Road, invoice No. 25 of 3rd January 1893.
1 parcel bones, booked from Bhurutpur to Grant Road, invoice No. 14514 of 12th February 1893.
1 bottle medicine powder, booked from Kotri to Grant Road, invoice No. 5 of 14th September 1892.
1 case newspapers, booked from Simla to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 60 of 15th September 1892.
2 cane chairs, booked from Bandikul to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 3 of 18th April 1893.
4 marble idols, booked from Songad to Grant Road, invoice No. 39 of 9th February 1893.
1 parcel bat, booked from Ajnore to Colaba, invoice No. 280:8 of 20th January, 1893.

MENESSE & Co
Bombay, March 15, 1894.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANTS AND MACHINERY, BELONGING TO THE DECCAN ICE CO., LD., POONA.

UNDER Instructions from Mr. EDULJI DINSHAW, of KURRACHEE, and on account of the abovenamed Company, HAJI KASSAM LUDHA will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., at the premises of the Company, situate at the Bund Road, near the Bund Gardens, all that the Engines, Boilers, Plant and Machinery, belonging to the abovenamed Company, under and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, 1889, and made between the said Company of the one part and the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of the other part.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CADWALLADER ADAMS, C. B., DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims or pay the Amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. J. C. G. BOWEN, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the Expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1894.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned and KADARBAI KARREEMJEE, under the Name and Firm of KADARBHOY ADAMJEE, has been DISSOLVED as from the 27th day of February, 1894.—Dated this 10th day of March, 1894.

આદમજી ઇશમાલજી,
(*i. e.*) ADAMJEE ISMAILJEE.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library, Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co. beg to give notice that following PACKAGES which have REMAINED WITH THEM since the dates specified, will, unless claimed within 3 months from this date, be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray the expenses on them:—

1865	Bayly, Capt. H. N.	1	Portmanteaux.
1867	Doveton, J. H.	1	Case.
„	McNeil, Lieut.	1	Portmanteaux.
„	Ricketts, Major R. R.	3	Packages,
„	Shaik Gullon	4	Cases.
„	Wells, Lieut. E.	1	Bundle.
1868	Brooke, Capt.	1	Parcel.
„	Goldesworthy, Major	3	Packages.
„	Lang, Dr. A.	1	Bundle.
„	Martin, Dr. W. T.	1	Package.
„	Pearse, Lieut. A. E.	2	......
„	Way, Capt. A. C.	1	Case.
1869	Meller, Capt. J.	1	Case.
1870	Divan, Lieut. L. W.	2	Cases.
„	Parris, Mr.	1	......
„	Raby, Dr.	1	Case.
1871	Adams, W. B.	1	Sword.
„	Dickens, J. F.	1	Package.
„	Johnson, Capt. J.	1	Case.
„	Paris, W.	1	Case.
1872	Chapman, Hon. T. S.	1	Case.
„	Wallace, Major R. R.	1	Case.
1873	Fox, Capt. J. J. P.	1	Case.
„	McGhee, Capt. R. J.	1	Sword.
„	Warden, Col. T. S.	1	Case (empty).
1874	Purfury, G. R.	1	Tin box.
„	Shortt, Col. A. T.	1	Case.
„	Taylor, Col. A.	1	Case.
1875	Napier, Capt. Hon. R.	1	Case.
„	Waterfield, Dr.	1	Parcel.
1876	Brooke, Capt. H. V.	1	Basket.
„	L. H. D.	1	Canvas bag.
„	MacNeill, Capt. D.	1	Parcel.
1877	Burnard, G. C. F.	1	Parcel.
„	Mackintosh, J. S.	1	Bundle.
1878	Butler, Col. H. T.	1	Case.
„	Rennick, Capt. A.	1	Case.
„	Taylor, Mrs. V. T.	1	Bundle.
1879	Buffs, 1-3	1	Box.
„	Raby, Dr. J.	1	Case.
1880	Heath, Capt. P. C.	1	Box.
„	Pearson, Capt.	1	Parcel.
„	Rayner, Lieut.	1	Parcel.
„	Stantley, B. T.	1	Box.
1881	Cavanagh, Mrs. J. V.	1	Handbag (empty).
„	R. H. A. T—B A Bug.	1	Package.
„	Welchman, Mrs	2	Packages (empty).
1882	Booth, Lieut. L. B. B.	2	Packages,
„	Craigie Halkett, Lieut. D.	1	Box.
„	Field, W. F.	1	Basket.
1883	Baly, Lieut. H. J.	1	Case.
„	Ormend, Lieut. R. D.	1	Bundle.
„	Wilson, Mrs.	1	Parcel.
1884	Doveton, Major H.	1	Iron cot.
„	No Address.	3	Cases (empty musical boxes).
„	do.	1	Bundle.
1885	Boult, Mrs.	1	Case.
„	Down, J. E.	1	Box.
„	Amir Akbar Nawab	2	Cases.
„	Napier, Major G. C.	1	Tiffin basket.
„	Peile, Capt. F. B.	1	Case.
„	Reay, Mrs.	1	Parcel.

Bombay, February 28, 1894.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892,

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"
A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„ „	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints	„ 77

USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price,
As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints	„ 54

Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS,

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL
FOR
SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed	£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to	£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„ „	1885	„ 966,107
„ „	1887	„ 968,043
„ „	1892	„ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,260,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE................ Rs. 8.
Packing and Postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,122½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. a.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartered Bank	60,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 00	425	412½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	1
Badlapur Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Beaty Brothers	16,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100n
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	6[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 2[illegible]	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	27
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	10[illegible]
Kemp & Co.	6,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	306
Kurrachee Landing	600	300	300	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,010	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,070	500	100	60	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate
Akoar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	94[illegible] 925
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownuggur City Press Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	122½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 20
Colaba	500	1,880	1,88	20	90
East India	350	1,000	1,00	75 dvd	1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	350	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 30	1,[illegible]00
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	3	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mah[illegible]adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	1[illegible]0
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	533½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80[illegible]
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	220 215
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	960

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	415
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100	100	Nil	4[illegible]
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	3[illegible]0
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	1[illegible]0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Cooria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	380
Ooral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	315
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,108	500	500	10 pr. ct	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dv	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	2 Rs. 1	565
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500		247½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		102½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible],000	35	82[illegible]
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15per ct.	142
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	755
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,545
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	3[illegible]0
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	11[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	320
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1[illegible]0
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	[illegible]30
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	55[illegible]
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	800	800	15	590
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-8	
China Leaf	„	27-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	27-0	„
Do. do. new	„	26-12	„
Australia do.	„	27-2	
Bombay do.	„	27-0	
English Sovereigns	„	17-0	
Do. Drams	„	16-15	
Bar Silver 17 [illegible]	„	85-12	
Do. 17½ do.	„	88-12	
Carolus Dollars	„	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	295	
[illegible]-Francs	„	310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Schools, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Educational Society, Adjourned Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Auxiliary Bible and Tract and Book Societies, Annual Meeting, Wilson's College, 8-30 p.m.
Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture, "Inadequacy of Materialism," Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Mahanadi and Fazilka entered, and the steamer Ebro left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Vasna entered the dock yesterday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

Seamen's Institute.—A well-arranged programme has been drawn up for a minstrel and variety entertainment which will be given, this evening, by the crew of the P. and O. s. s. Peninsular.

M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last mouth was 4,945, the daily average being 176. The total of new patients was 866.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 14th March, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 42, *viz.*,—1s. 1¾d. per rupee.

Accident in the Polo Field.—Major Woodrow, of the 20th Southern Battery, R.A., now stationed at Colaba, was, on Tuesday evening, playing polo on the maidan, when his pony accidentally fell with him, fracturing his collar bone. He was conveyed to the European General Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The annual meeting of the Bombay branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, this evening at 5-30 p.m., the Ven. A. Goldwyer-Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, will preside. The Hon. Mr R. G. Oxenham, the Rev. W. E. Peel, and others have promised to be present, and to take part in the proceedings.

Accident on Boardship.—Appa Dhondoo, a coolie, employed on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bezwada, was, on Tuesday, removed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital, suffering from injuries to his head and both knees, caused by his having accidentally fallen from the lower deck into the hold of the steamer Bezwada. He is now being treated at the Hospital.

Acidity of Temper.—Jaukee, a woman, aged thirty years, was, on Tuesday, seated on Falkland Road, selling fruits, when she had a dispute with a customer. A struggle ensued and in the confusion, the man accidentally dropped a bottle, containing acid on the woman's clothes, burning a portion of them, and injuring her right leg very slightly. The woman was not removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Lectures in Bombay.—A correspondent writes: Sir,—Allow me to draw your attention to an error which has crept into your issue of to-day anent Mrs. Annie Besant's lectures in Bombay. You say in a local paragraph that she is to deliver lectures on Sunday and Monday next. Besides these two days, Mrs. Besant is to give a lecture on the "Inadequacy of Materialism" this afternoon at 5-30 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre.

Robbing a Father.—Atmaram Ramchander, a tramcar driver, residing in a room, at DeLisle Road, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home on Tuesday, his son Ramchander, aged twenty-two years, opened a box, and having abstracted gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 475 therefrom, absconded. The police, on inquiry, found the son, at Girgaum, with the property in his possession, but as he was then found suffering from chicken-pox he was removed to the hospital, at Arthur Road.

Dishonest Nephew.—Kooshna Tookaram, residing at Nowroji Hill, Doongree, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that he had received information that his nephew Doongria, aged twenty years, was spending money freely at Mahableshwar. This led the complainant to examine his cash-box, and he found that a currency note for Rs. 1,000 and one for Rs. 500 had been stolen. A letter has been sent by the Commissioner of Police to the Superintendent at Mahableshwar, informing him of the robbery.

Carriage Collision.—At half-past 5 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a collision took place at Bhendy Bazar, Road between a mail phaeton, belonging to Messrs. Scott and Co. of Girgaum (the horse attached to the phaeton being the property of Dr. Manser), and driven by Abdool Ludha, and a shigram belonging to Mr. Kalidass Shewchund driven by his coachman Daya Rutna. Happily at the time of the accident both carriages were empty. It appears that both the carriages swerved from their proper side at the same time to avoid on the one side a row of carts moving slowly and on the other a standing cart. The shaft of the shigram struck the horse attached to the phaeton on the head and neck, with the result that the animal rolled over, upsetting the mail phaeton. Considerable damage was done to the latter and the horse was slightly the worse for the accident The shigram and horse were uninjured.

An Unlawful Assembly charged with Rioting.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Raghoonandan Bhica and ten others were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting near the Punchmukhi Hanuman's Temple, at Bhuleshwar, on the 23rd January last. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, Mr. Roughton, solicitor, Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, Mr. Fereira, solicitor, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, convicted all the accused except Hanuman Kika, the eighth accused who was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The third accused who was the ring-leader was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the rest being sentenced to two months each. Mr. Roughton asked his Worship to fine the accused Rs. 201 in addition to the sentence to enable them to appeal to the High Court. The Magistrate said that he would give a definite reply on the question this morning.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

As event No. 1 has fallen through the following Race has been substituted:—

Point to point race for horses which have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay Hounds. Catch weights English and Walers 13st and over, Arabs and country-breds, 11st and over. Owners allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize a Cup. Entries for this and all other events will be received up to noon, on Friday, the 16th instant.

G. E. E. PROCTER, Hon. Secy.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.
ST. JOHN THE EVANJELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church Colaba.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. G. H. Lewis.

A Kieff correspondent supplies some further details of the closing of the British and Foreign Bible Society's magazine in that city by order of the Civil Governor, Count Ignatieff. His Excellency's Intendant, accompanied by a Commissary of Police and two guards, paid a domiciliary visit to the Society's premises about midnight, and proceeded to make a minute revision of the polyglot contents of the magazine. The shop was locked up and sealed by the Police Commissary. The party then went to the private residence of the Society's local agent. This gentleman's private cabinet was ransacked. The police, not understanding the papers written in several foreign languages, packed them up and sent them to the local Censor's department. The domiciliary visits lasted from midnight until four o'clock in the morning. The Governor's Intendant stated that the magazine would be closed for six months. In reply to the inquiry whether, at the end of six months, the Society's privileges would be restored, the Governor's representative said "We shall see." It seems that the Kieff authorities entertained some suspicion of Stundist literature being circulated by the Bible Society—a suspicion which has no foundation whatever. Count Ignatieff, however, is a strong Panslavist and Anglophobe, and the merest suspicion of this kind would readily lead him to set his inquisitors in motion. On the other hand, the Government and the Holy Synod have always manifested the greatest consideration towards the British and Foreign Society.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Nanibai, appeared to argue against a rule, taken out on the 31st January last, calling upon her to show cause why her name should not be struck off from the schedule as a creditor, and why she should not be restrained from receiving a dividend out of the estate. The allegation on the other side was that the house referred to was purchased with monies belonging to the insolvent; but there was no entry in the insolvent's books of account to show that he had purchased the property with his own money. The learned counsel's client, long before the insolvency, had purchased a piece of land from the Port Trustees, on which the house in question was built. It was subsequently mortgaged for Rs. 30,000, which sum was deposited by her with the insolvent; and entries had been made in her name in the books for the amount.

Mr. Russell, for the opposing creditors, in supporting the rule, said that there was no affidavit of the insolvent, who was supposed to know every thing about the transaction. The learned counsel argued that the property had been purchased with money belonging to the insolvent; and if the dividend of 15 per cent. declared by the Official Assignee was paid to her, the money would go to the insolvent. A *prima facie* case had been made out; and the learned counsel asked that Nanibai should be restrained from receiving the dividend till they had an opportunity of making further inquiries in the matter.

His Lordship observed that no ground has been made out for restraining the creditor from receiving the dividend. His Lordship thought that her story was a probable one. The rule was accordingly discharged with cost.

A similar rule was taken out against Mathuradas Lilladhur and Sursing Mathuradas, son and grandson of the insolvent, who were entered in schedule as creditors for Rs. 6,688 and Rs. 8,131, respectively.

Mr. Anderson, in showing cause against this rule, said that the son had separate property of his own. He was in the service of the agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and as such used to earn a salary for a number of years past. The salary was credited to his account in the books of the firm during the life-time of the father of the insolvent; and after his death was transferred to the books of the insolvent's firm. The salary so drawn was his separate property, and the Official Assignee had no right to it. With regard to Sursing the learned counsel said that the amount entered in the schedule against his name has made up from ornaments presented him at the time of his marriage by his grandfather, and the presents received from members of his family on the occasion. Before the insolvency, Liladhar appeared to be hard up for money, and it was probable he had sold the ornaments to free himself from difficulty. The selling of the ornaments was a sort of fraud practised on the grandson, but he did not see why the latter should be made to suffer for his fault. The learned counsel then read the affidavit of the goldsmith, who made the principal ornaments, which stated that he had made the ornaments by the order of the insolvent for his grandson on the occasion of his marriage, and had seen the ornaments put on the person of the grandchild. Mr. Anderson said that the creditor was a minor, and that was a greater reason why his interests should be protected by the court.

Mr. Russell, for the opposing creditors, contended that the affidavits put in were those of interested persons, and the insolvent had made no affidavit in the matter. The insolvent was now staying with his son and with a view to benefit himself, he was silent on the point. The amounts in the schedule were entered by the insolvent for his own benefit, and if the son and grandson were allowed the amount of dividend now declared, the creditors would be defrauded. He only asked that the creditors be now restrained from receiving the dividend until they were satisfied with the *bona fides* of the insolvent.

His Lordship remarked that, on the face of the affidavits it was more likely that the opposing creditors case was not correct. The rule was accordingly discharged with costs.

RE MAHOMED BALOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied that the schedule be taken on the file. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NARANJEE TULSIDAS.

On the motion of Mr. Inverarity, the hearing of the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE VARADHMAN JETSY.

Mr. Ahmed Sayani, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

His Lordship: There are two English creditors.

Mr. Sayani: Yes, my lord.

The rule was granted and was made returnable this day next year.

RE COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why judgment should not be entered up. There was no opposition and the rule was made absolute by his lordship.

RE MAYARAM ADITRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted with three months' extension.

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the partners to show cause why they should not deposit the books of account with the Official Assignee. The rule was granted and was made returnable on the 28th inst.

RE NARSY PADAMSY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent obtained a months' extension of the interim order.

RE KESHAVJEE DEVJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent obtained leave to amend his schedule.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

DANGEROUS NEIGHBOURS.

IMPERATRIX vs. HAIBATI WALAD KHUNDOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, made a report in this matter under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, submitting, for the order of the High Court, his proceedings taken on the application of the defendants in connection with a notice issued, under Section 46 of Bombay Act 47 of 1890, by the subdivisional magistrate, Mr. M. C. Gibbs, on the 10th October last, and confirmed by the District Magistrate, ordering several persons of the Kaikade caste, who had taken up their abode in the villages of Devulgaon and Gandagaon to go to their own houses, as they were found to be a source of danger to the public, and some of them had been identified as old convicts. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown; and Mr Manekshaw appeared for the accused as "amicus curiæ."

It appears that, on the issue of the notices by the subdivisional magistrate, Haibati and others appealed to the District Magistrate, who held that no appeal lay to him. Mr. Hammick doubted whether the order by the subdivisional magistrate under Section 46 of Bombay Act 4 of 1890, was not subject to appeal and revision. Haibati was one of several persons of the Kaikade caste who had taken up their abode in the villages of Devulgaon and Gandagaon. The Police Superintendent reported to the Subdivisional Magistrate that they were a source of danger to the public and suggested that action should be taken under Section 46 of the Police Act. The Subdivisional Magistrate, instead of calling upon them to show cause why action should not be taken against them, issued a notice ordering them to go to their own homes. On an appeal being made to the Sessions Judge, he was of opinion that the notice was subject to appeal or revision, and set aside the notice on the ground that the persons affected by it had not an opportunity of making their defence. Mr. Hammick added that there was weight in the arguments of the District Magistrate, on the one hand, that such a notice was purely executive, and on the other, that it affected the liberty of the subject, and that such authority should not be unrestrained by judicial control. The question, in Mr. Hammick's opinion, called for a definite and authoritative ruling, and had therefore submitted the case for the orders of the High Court.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the matter, said: The order of the magistrate appears to have been duly made under the jurisdiction conferred by Section 46 of the Bombay District Police Act 4 of 1890 We do not think the Court of Session should call for such proceedings under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is unnecessary to determine the powers of the High Court, as any person aggrieved by the order can petition the Governor in Council, under whose control the prerogative of keeping the peace is worked by the magistracy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Captain J. Harvey, R.A., having been detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch in Burma, for the purpose of reporting on railway extensions in Upper Burma, has proceeded from Mandalay to Wuntho, accompanied by one Interpreter, to report on the Mu Valley State Railway.

Wild rumours are afloat in Upper-Burma to the effect that a Burmese king is ascending the throne, the supposed originator being the Wuntho Swabwa, now exiled in China.

The requisition of Madras citizens to the Sheriff calling upon him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the exemption of cotton goods and yarns from import duty under the New Indian Tariff Bill has been sent in. It bears over 200 signatures, a large majority of which are those of Natives. The meeting will probably be held at the Victoria Public Hall on Friday.

Some time ago says the Lahore paper we noticed the formation of a company to start sugar making at Cawnpore, for the production of a class of sugar for consumption by natives of India to which there can be no caste objection on the ground of bone charcoal or other animal substance being used in the process of refining. Of the six lakhs of capital required four lakhs have now been subscribed, and arrangements for starting the works under an experienced manager are being completed. The imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on sugar now being enacted should be a considerable advantage to the new Cawnpore works which have an enormous market in India, and ought to meet with great success in supplying a cheaper and improved sugar for consumption by the mass of the people.

On Wednesday, March 7, a match between the 7th Hussars and the Patiala team took place at Umballa, resulting in a victory for the 7th by five goals to love. Four periods of eight minutes were played. In the first, no goals were scored to either side, though the game was kept down in the Patiala end of the ground, and several shots were made at their goal. In the second period Wormaldson hit the first goal for the 7th, and Haig bringing the ball in from a corner hit, narrowly missed scoring a second; the play was still confined to the Patiala end of the ground and time was called just as Carew failed to score from a long shot. The third period produced three goals for the 7th, who were playing well together and pressed their opponents hard, keeping the game well down towards the Patiala flags. Carew made a good run, leaving the ball just clear of the flg, Haig putting it through; one goal was hit from a free hit exacted as a penalty, the other being hit by Haig after a scrimmage in front of goal. Very few minutes were left for play, but they resulted in Carew getting a goal for the 7th, Haig going very near scoring from a corner hit. The play was more up and down the ground, but the ball was never behind the 7th line throughout the game. Result, 7th Hussar's five goals to Patiala's *nil*.

A Dibrugarh correspondent telegraphs that letters have been received from Captain Maxwell announcing the burning of Membu. This is satisfactory news, for the fate of the column has been, for several days past, a matter of some anxiety. The letters which have just arrived are the first communication that has been received from Captain Maxwell since the 23rd ultimo, and it was known that the Abors were strengthening their villages in rear of the column with apparent intention of disputing its return to Sadiya. The delay has apparently been due to the heavy rains of the past fortnight.

Women's wages in Italy are but small. A consular report issued recently states that at Ancona there are seventeen spinning mills in which over 800 women are employed. The wages average 7d. a day of twelve hours.

A new industry, or rather an old one in a new direction, is to be started. Mr. Prestage, of Darjeeling Railway fame, is about to set up machinery at Kotghur to clean and press wool and *pushum*, (the soft under coat of wool from the large Thibetan goat) with a view of opening up a trade wit England. Twice a year a fair is held at Rampore in the State of Bissahir, about 70 miles from Simla; to these Fairs flock from all parts of the upper Himalayas and Chinese Tartary sellers of wool and *pushum*. Thousands of maunds are thus collected—this wool Mr. Prestage proposes to buy up. Kotghur is a small Mission station, and tea plantation 50 miles from Simla, and 22 from Rampore on the great Hindostan and Thibet road, thus handy for Mr. Prestage's purpose, having the advantage of being in British territory. Mr. Prestage not having as yet succeeded in inducing Government to give him the contract to construct the long hoped-for railway from Kalka to Simla, may be but biding his time, and in the meanwhile thinking it not a bad idea looking after wool.

Spain has lost within a week, writes a Madrid correspondent, her two most famed modern composer-musicians—equally popular and successful maestros during nearly fifty years. The first is Senor Arrieta, director of the Madrid Conservatoria School of Music and Declamation, and the other Senor Barbieri author of "Marinan," "The Barber of Lavapies," "Jugar con Fuego," and fifty other popular operettas or zarzuelas, in which he had gathered songs, dittis national airs, and dances that showed extensive researches made in the folklore and music of the people. Barbieri acquired such literary and artistic fame by his essays and criticisms on music, art, and the theatre that the Academy of San Fernando and the Reel Academia Espanola elected him a member. By his will be bequeaths to the latter an almost unique collection of manuscripts and books. Barbieri founded the Spanish Bibliophile Society and the Conservatorio quartets and other concerts. He also did a great deal to popularise in Spain German music in general and Wagner's music in particular. He played remarkably well several instruments, and was director of the Orchestra in the palmy days of the Madrid opera. The Queen and Royal family showed sympathy with the families of both composers. The wife of Barbieri is an invalid confined to her bed.

I have hitherto abstained, says "A" in the *World*, from noticing the rumour lately whispered of Mr. John Morley's desire to escape from his present post. But as it has been now so openly published, I need no longer hesitate to speak of it. Whether he has at any time contemplated resignation I do not pretend to know, but I have reasons for saying that his position at the Irish office has been proving more and more difficult and distasteful. It could not well be otherwise, even with a less sensitive man than Mr. Morley. His relations with the Irish Nationalists are becoming strained. In regard to evictions, he has found himself compelled to adopt the very action which formerly he denounced in such unmeasured terms. In the recent murder case in Dublin he was obliged to sanction having recourse to the Explosives Act to obtain the very powers which under the Crimes Act he might have used openly, but for his wild denunciations of that enactment. He recognises that England is more opposed to Home Rule than ever, and that the agitation in its favour in Ireland is hollow and unreal. And the revival of Fenianism is a serious discouragement to him.

The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* reports that a few days ago some three or four hundred medical students contrived to take possession of the foremost benches of the stalls, disguised by masks, false beards, carnival noses, wigs, and other articles, and directed by two leaders—one a young gentleman in military uniform, holding a banner bearing a skull and cross-bones and the words "Good old Medicos," and the other dressed in female apparel of an extravagant description. Near them was an imitation of Mr. Albert Chevalier, arrayed in the style of a London coster, while close at hand was a student in a lady's evening dress. Several brought with them unmusical instruments with which to accompany the songs. After a further description of the riotous behaviour of these persons, it is noted that "the male artists" engaged in the pantomime were assailed by "the throwing of missiles in the shape of buns and other less digestible articles."

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University, on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, C.I.E., the Vice-Chancellor, presided; and there was a large attendance of the Fellows. The proceedings were opened by the Vice-Chancellor calling upon Dr. MacDonald, University Registrar to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were read and confirmed.

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, seconded by Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, was elected a member of the board of accounts for the ensuing year The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., were also appointed members of the board of accounts for the ensuing year on the motions of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh and Mr. Hathornthwaite, respectively.

NEW FELLOWS.

On the motion of Dr M. G. Deshmukh, seconded by Mr. Goverdhandas Tripathi, the following new Fellows were appointed to the various Faculties as under:—

Names.	Faculties.
Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, M.A.	Arts.
The Rev. W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., C.M., B.D., M.D.	Arts and Medicine.
Ismael Jan Muhammed Asrani, L.M.&S.	Medicine.
Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, F.R.C.S.I.	Medicine.
C. T. Burke, B.E., M. Inst.C.E.	Engineering.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.	Arts and Law.
Colonel J D Cruickshank, R.E.	Engineering.
Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai, L.C.E.	Engineering.
Braz A. D'Oliveira L. M. & S.	Medicine.
G. H. Farran, M.A	Arts and Law.
Surg.-Col. D. E Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.	Medicine.
W. Kay, M.D.	Medicine.
Ramchandra Vishnu Madgaonkar, B.A.	Arts.
O. V. Muller, B.A.	Arts.
Khan Bahadur Maneckji Nasarwanji Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.	Arts and Law.
Barjorji Jamasji Padshah, Esquire	Arts.
H. M Phipson, Esquire	Arts.
Dattu Ganesh Sabnis, L.M.	Medicine.
The Honourable Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram	Arts.
Rustam K. R. Kama, B.A., LL.B.	Arts and Law.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B	Arts and Law.

KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG GOLD MEDAL.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the anonymous offer of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called, the "Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal" be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the medal:—A gold medal, to be called "the Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal," shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the examination for the Degree of M.A., in the first or second class with the highest number of marks in History and Philosophy. 2. The annual income of the Fund shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. to be contributed to the general fund of the University. 3. A prize consisting of books of the value of the surplus left over out of the annual income of the fund, after defraying the cost of the medal, shall also be awarded to the medallist. 4. Any surplus which may arise from the medal not being awarded during any year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment. 5. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the medal may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the medal has been founded is kept in view.

In moving the above proposition Dr. Balchandra said that a charitably-disposed gentleman who was anxious that his name should remain a sealed letter to the present and future generation had been very anxious for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late lamented the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., their late Vice-Chancellor, whose loss the whole of India so much deplored, in some suitable form, in connection with the University. The gentleman had an object in offering the prize. He said to him (Dr. Bhalchandra) that he was a great admirer of the deceased gentleman who, in addition to his being a man of rare merit and sterling qualities, was a sincere friend, an enlightened scholar, an original orientalist and sanskritist, an eminent lawyer, and a distinguished and respected citizen. The donor had been anxious to commemorate the name of the late Mr. Telang even before he breathed his last, but it was too late. A day or two after Mr. Telang's death, the gentleman spoke to him and handed him (Dr. Bhalchandra) over four per cent. Government promissory notes of the value of six thousand rupees, requesting him to submit his offer to the Syndicate to award a gold medal to any candidate who passed with the highest number of marks in history and philosophy in the M.A. Examination. He (Dr. Bhalchandra) accordingly forwarded the promissory notes with a letter from his friend to the Syndicate, who had considered the offer and had placed it before the Senate for their acceptance. There were two reasons why that gentleman especially selected history and philosophy. The one was that the donor considered that although Mr. Telang distinguished himself in all the branches of learning he applied his versatile talents to, still as it was believed that Mr. Telang had a special liking for history and philosophy, the donor with a view to give a stimulus to the subjects to which Mr. Telang devoted so much of his time and attention. Another reason was that very few Indian students applied themselves to a critical study of history and philosophy, which that gentleman desired to encourage in them. He believed that the award of a gold medal would serve as a stimulus to students to compete for it. The regulations had been drawn up by the syndicate in the usual manner and according to the rule of that body five per cent. had been deducted from the donation. He (Dr. Bhalchandra) hoped that the Senate would unanimously accept the donation so generously offered.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in seconding the motion, remarked that the gentleman who had given the donation deserved the warmest thanks of the Senate The donation was all the more acceptable inasmuch as the donor did not wish to parade his name before the public as was generally the case when such gifts were made.

Dr. Machonachie pointed out that gold was so very expensive now-a-days that a difficulty was experienced to purchase enough gold for a medal of ordinary size with the funds at their disposal. In connection with the Grant Medical College extremely thin medals were to be ordered owing to the size of the die and he might therefore suggest that the die in the present case should be fixed for a smaller size if they wished it not to dwindle thinner and thinner and finally into nothing.

Dr. MacDonald answered that the University had also found the same difficulty in connection with their medals. The dies now selected for medals to be awarded by the University were very much smaller than they used to be. In the present instance the funds at their disposal left them a margin wide enough to cope with the appreciation of gold or depreciation of silver.

The proposition being put to the Senate was carried unanimously.

INTRODUCING VERNACULARS IN THE COLLEGES.

The next business on the agenda paper was a notice of motion standing in the name of Dr. Deshmukh as recommended by the Syndicate, the following words should be added at the end of Regulation 14 in Arts (pages 41 and 42 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94):—"Candidates will also be required to write an essay in some one of the following Vernacular languages:—English, Gujarati, Marathi, Canarese, Hindustani, Sindhi, Arabic, Persian, Portuguese, French, German, and Italian."

Dr. MacDonald said that an informality had occurred in connection with that item. Before sending the agenda paper to be printed at the press he wrote to different members of the Syndicate asking if they wished to propose certain propositions at the meeting of the Senate as recommendations from the Syndicate, Dr. Deshmukh being a Native Syndic it was believed that he would probably take up this particular recommendation. His name being suggested the Registrar wrote him to ask if he was willing to move it before the Senate. Unfortunately Dr. Deshmukh was not in Bombay at the time and after waiting until the latest hour for a reply the papers were sent in to be printed. He received a reply from Dr. Deshmukh after the papers were printed and circulated. The Hon. Mr. Oxenham, another Syndic, was ready to take it up, but was also of opinion that the Native Syndic would be the proper person to move it and thus the proposition was allowed to stand on Dr. Deshmukh's name, but now it was found that that Syndic was unwilling to move it.

The Vice-Chancellor: Let Dr. Deshmukh declare it himself. Let him say before the Senate that he is unwilling to move the proposal.

Dr. Deshmukh rose to give an explanation as to his reasons for being unwilling to move the proposition when the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta raised a point of order, saying Dr. Deshmukh should either move the proposition or sit down.

The Vice-Chancellor, agreeing with Mr. Mehta, said that he understood Dr. Deshmukh to say he did not wish to move it.

Dr. Deshmukh: I never gave the notice, and I cannot therefore move the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that if that was the case the proposition dropped.

Rev. Father Dreckman asked the Vice-Chancellor if it was not competent for any other member of the Senate to move the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that this could not be done except when the member who had given notice of the motion was absent.

Rev. Fr. Dreckman suggested that Dr. Deshmukh should leave the Hall to enable some other gentleman to move the proposition.

Mr. Acworth pointed out that Dr. Deshmukh who had already spoken could not go out and then return to address the Senate once more as he undoubtedly intended.

Dr. Mackichan asked if a proposition could be withdrawn without the consent of the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that there was no proposition before the Senate.

Dr. Arnot wanted to know if Dr. Deskmukh might not move the proposition for convenience sake.

The Vice-Chancellor moved that as Dr. Deshmukh did not move the proposition the question be dropped was agreed to

The Senate then considerd several notices of motion proposing to change the dates of various examinations as laid down in the calendar and making alterations in the periods of the terms to be filled by students at the colleges. A few of the proposals were rejected, the majority of them being carried.

The Senate was then dissolved.

THE EXEMPTION OF COTTON.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The non-inclusion of cotton yarn and fabrics in the new tariff continues to be the one allabsorbing theme, and the greatest interest was evinced in the Council meeting at Government House to-day, at which the fate of the Bill was to be decided. The Council sat at 11 and did not break up till 2, and a number of bank managers and commercial men having been there to listen to the discussion, made to-day much of a *dies non* from a business point of view. Mr. Playfair's amendment, that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee, was negatived; it is understood that the result of the vote was not numerically declared, but a few keen observers present agree that the Bill, as it stands, was carried by ten against *seven*, thus proving that in the minority there must have been some official members. Mr. Pugh's anticipatory impeachment at the Town Hall meeting is therefore seen to have taken some effect. It is said that none of the speakers who advocated the exclusion of cotton goods, were able to adduce a single reason for such advocacy that could have any weight with commercial men. One listener, and a man whose opinions in matters financial and economic have always placed him in the front rank, declares that the whole debate amounted to the most serious apology for wrongdoing that he had ever listened to. The only balm was met with in the Viceroy's summing up, where he said that at any rate for the present the tariff would stand without cotton goods being included, but that if in the future the finances of the country needed further aid they might be included, or words to that effect. It must not be inferred that there is now any intention to abandon the agitation of the past ten days, simply because the British Cabinet have for the moment scored through the vote at Government House this afternoon. Doubtless there is rejoicing in Manchester, but it will be shortlived, for by every method that is constitutional will the public here endeavour to reverse the unconstitutional measure that has been forced upon them.

The Collector sitteth at the receipts of customs and the heart of the appraiser rejoiceth, nevertheless there was an anachronism at the Custom House to-day. The Bill did not become law till between one and two o'clock, but importers were mulct from the outset. The place opened at 10 o'clock as usual, and all applying for passes were forced to pay duty at once, irrespective of whether the Bill became an Act or not. Doubtless the Collector received his orders from the Board of Revenue, but it throws a sidelight on one point, namely, that, come what might, the Government felt sure there would to-day be a sufficiency of voters among those who had pledged their word not to support the motion for the Bill to be referred back to the Select Committee. This taking of time by the forelock reminds people of the way that the bars were shut out of the Bombay mint on 26th June, several hours before the debate at Simla and the passing of the non-free coinage Act.

THE BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

On Thursday afternoon, at Calcutta, Messrs. Fleming and Hechle were pitted against each other in the Tennis Tournament. There was a very large number of spectators present, and the issues of each game excited a great deal of interest. After deuce and vantage had been called three times. Fleming scored the first game, the second falling to Hechle at 30. Fleming took the next two at 30 and love. The following two game were taken by Hechle with similar scores, the seventh game was won by Fleming at 30. After deuce and vantage had been called three times the eighth game fell to Fleming, by two points. The ninth game and set also fell to Fleming, who won after vantage had been twice called. In the second set Fleming had in pretty well all his own way. He won the first game at 15, the next at 30, and the following at love. The fourth was won at 30—score 4 love Fleming wins; the fifth game, however, went to Hechle, and the sixth to Fleming, and seventh being also won by him he took the set 6-1. In the third and last set Fleming won the first game at 15 and the following after deuce and vantage had been called. The third game was won by Hechle at 15, and he also took the next after deuce and vantage had been called. The fifth was a love game to Fleming, and the sixth was also taken by this player after deuce and vantage had been called. The seventh game also fell to Fleming at 30. The eight went to Hechle after deuce and vantage had been twice called, but the ninth was taken by Fleming at 15. Fleming thus won by three sets to love to meet Gamble for the Cup.

The final contest for the Championship between Messrs. Fleming and Gamble was witnessed on Saturday by a large gathering. Gamble started by scoring the first set by 6-1, Fleming only taking the sixth game. The second set also went to Gamble,—Fleming taking the first and seventh games, and Gamble the rest.

The third set was far more evenly contested, and for a long time the issue hung fire. Gamble took the first, third, fifth, and ninth games; Fleming taking the second, fourth, sixth, seventh, eigth and tenth and set.

The first three games of the fourth set went to Gamble, Fleming taking the next six and set. In the fifth and final set Gamble scored the first game, but appeared to have tired. Fleming took the second, third, and fourth; Gamble the fifth; Fleming the sixth and seventh; Gamble the eighth, and Fleming the ninth and set. The play was brilliant throughout, and was followed with the keenest interest by the spectators. Mr. Fleming's returns on the base lines especially excited general admiration. Fleming has now recoverd the Cup which he held previously some three years ago.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Madras, but has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the rest of the country. The distribution is rather irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay and Madras and north-easterly to south-easterly in other place. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is 7° below the normal at Allahabad and the minimum from 4° to 10°. in defect in several places to the north of latitude 20° The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Malegaon, Sholapur, Mangalore Masulipatam, Bellary Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. The weather is fine and settled almost every where except to the west north-west wards of Sind where there are some signs of its being unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The proprietors of the *Dundee Courier* and *Dundee Weekly News*, who last year sent twelve working men on a tour through America, are sending two young ladies on a tour round the world. The travellers—Miss F. Marie Imandt and Miss Bessie Maxwell—left Dundee, and proceeded across the Continent to Brindisi for India arriving in Bombay yesterday. In addition to European countries, they will visit Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Canada, and the United States. The object of their journey is to obtain full and accurate information as to woman's position in the world. The conditions of female labour will engage special attention, but all social or religious matters in which the sex are interested will come within the scope of inquiry. The result of this novel mission will be awaited with keen interest.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes. Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! The lovers of Indian and English MUSIC are informed that a most novel, and first of its kind ever imported in Bombay, Musical Box, made of best Walnut Wood, 4 by 2 feet, with a very handsome marble table to match, playing 6 best selected Indian and English Airs, imported by and exhibited for SALE at CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Company's Watch-Maker, of Meadow Street, Fort.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—GOOD PONY and DOG-CART with Harness. Rupees 350. Apply to the CHAPLAIN, Byculla.

JINRICKSHA, WANTED. Must be in good condition, or New. Address Miss FREDOUX, Gymkhana Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an Up-country Mill. Apply, with testimonials and stating terms, to "M. C." care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

PANCHGANI.—HOUSES TO LET, for the coming Hot Season. Undersigned has Several Well-Furnished Houses and Cottages still Unlet. For particulars apply to JOHN J. AIKIN.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simpler and more [illegible] than any other machine manufactured. —SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer, 21, Meadows Street, Fort.

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SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

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THE FIRST and SECOND of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures, for the year 1893-94, will be DELIVERED in the University Lecture Room (Library Building), on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 17th March, 1894, at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECTS:

I. The Progress and Development of the Aryan Speech.
II. The Aryan Phonology or the Elements of Speech.

LECTURER:—H. H. DHRUVA, B.A., LL.B.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 14th March, 1894.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

MONDAY'S advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London was lost yesterday these funds returning to last Friday's quotation of 99¼, but all the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, including Silver, at 27⅛d. per oz., the price of the metal in New York also having been unaltered at 4·88¾.

The periodical Goat Skin Sale opened in London yesterday with a good demand, the number of Skins offered being 1,070,000. Of Sheep Skins, 1,010,000 will be put forward at these sales.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 35¼s. per 416 lbs. sellers, March-April shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; and Yellow Cawnpur Rapeseed 85 per cent., at 34s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, the tone of the market in each case being easier.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for March-May deliveries and 4 5-64d. for July-August. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7⅞ cents per lb. yesterday; but June Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·51 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 14,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals, and those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	14,000	12,000	24,000
Three days' do. ...	39,000	25,000	56,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,316,000	4,379,000	6,295,000

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having bought 900 bales in all, consisting of 400 Dhulia, at Rs 160/63; 200 each of Mowa, at Rs. 191½; and Bengal, at Rs. 163¾; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 166; while the Mills have taken 700 bales, made up of 200 Oojein, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 167½; Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 183; Pachora, at Rs. 160, and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 170½; and 100 old Talpatri, at Rs. 187½ per candy. The tone of the market is steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT continues in but small demand for export and the tone of the market remains quiet, with quotations for all descriptions unchanged.

SEEDS.—A large business by shippers is again reported in this market, the feeling being steady at a further advance in the price of *Linseed* which is now quoted at Rs. 7-2-6 to Rs. 7-4-6 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,561	bales.
Wheat	9,819	cwts.
Linseed	30,153	"
Rapeseed	7,958	"
Gingelly	1,328	"
Groundnuts	3,431	"
Castorseed	2,298	"
Rice	11,835	"

FREIGHTS are weak, especially for March shipment, but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits for March-April delivery, the market remaining steady at these rates throughout the day. A moderate amount of Bank Bills were placed, Telegraphic being reported also for March transfer, at 1s. 2d. and at 1s. 1 31-32d. to the 15th April. Of Merchants' Bills, also a moderate amount were placed at the above quotation; and before long, resales of Bank Bills were made freely at 1s. 2 1-16d. for the mail and March, and at 1s. 2 1-32d. for April. Calcutta rates, however, came somewhat lower than those ruling here, and it is anticipated that Council drafts will go this week at about 1s. 1 31-32d. We closed meantime steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 2 1/8 to 5-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·48¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 103¼ for Fours for Money, and 103 9-16 for Account, and closed on the same level both for cash and the next settling day, little business, however, having been done in either position. For 3½ per Cents 99¼ to par was quoted at closing, the rate, however, being somewhat nominal.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day generally in sellers' favour, and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 15 each in Madras United, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 in Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 5 each in Khandesh, Luckmidas, Khatao Muccunji, and Southern Mahratta; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 15 in David; of Rs. 10 in Star of India; and of Rs. 5 in Alliance. In Press Shares, Albert have advanced Rs. 25; and Fort to the same extent; Wolkart's are Rs. 10 higher; Colaba, East Indian, and Sind, have advanced Rs. 5 each; French have declined Rs. 10; and Broach City Rs. 5. Bombay-Rurma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue. Kemp and Co. have declined Rs. 3. Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,122½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted (locality unknown).
Mails for Reunion close at Seychelles 8 p.m. 16th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	..	
Teheran	14	2	16 p.m.	...	32
Suez	14	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 14th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	
" Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
" Madras.........	1	6	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·888
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·7
General Directions of wind *	... NW, ENE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	188

* From midnight to midnight.

N B.—On Tuesday the 13th March a flag was dropped at the Grand Arsenal, instead of the time ball, exactly at 1 p.m.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of 7th March, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,740,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 3rd Mar. 1894 ..	7,992,100
Balance to be remitted from 4th March to 31st March, 1894	10,747,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—March 8, at Peshawar, the wife of Major G W Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter (still-born.)

FAYRER—March 7, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain J O S Fayrer, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAINES—SPINKS—March 10, at the Fort Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A S Syme, Garrison Chaplain, Lewis Campbell Baines, of Calcutta, to Lillian Charlotte Mavis, second daughter of Dr Thomas Spinks, Q C of Sydenham.

DEATH.

SUNDER—March 6, at Purneah, Mary Kathleen, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C E Sunder, I M S.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

THE Queen's Speech opening a new Session at the unusual date of the 12th March—contrary to a confident forecast—said a good deal in respect of foreign affairs. After the stereotyped declaration that the relations with all Foreign Powers are friendly, comes a reference to the negotiations with Russia in respect of Central Asian questions, which of course includes that of the Pamirs. It is hoped that with mutual confidence and goodwill an early settlement will be effected—an expectation which we may reasonably hope will be fulfilled. An unexpected delay has been caused by the excessive pretensions of the Chinese, who claim greater part of the Pamirs by right of former possession—a demand which calmly ignores recent history. This unlooked for demand will furnish Russia with an excuse for protracting negotiations. The collision between British and French forces at Waima is referred to in an amicable spirit, Her Majesty expressing confidence that such deplorable occurrences will be examined in the calm and dignified spirit befitting two great nations. Negotiations are progressing with the United States for the execution of the award of the Commissioners who adjudicated on the Behring Straits controversy; while a convention has been signed defining the frontier between British Burma and China. All these topics were obviously suggested by the heavy labours of the present Prime Minister during the eighteen months which he spent to such good purpose in the Foreign Office, which is now filled by Lord Kimberley. There is no reference to India, and none to Home Rule—this latter omission being deemed by Reuter deserving of special mention. Her Majesty could not well have referred to the fact that nearly the whole of the Session was devoted by the House of Commons to the discussion and passing of a Home Rule Bill, which the House of Lords despatched in less than a week. There are other subjects, however, which have not yet been placed before either House, and to these an important part of the Royal Speech is devoted; they form the pith and purport of that document which, as everyone knows, always embodies the programme of the ministry of the day. Precedence is given to the Evicted Tenants' Bill, founded on the recommendations of the Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Mathew. Then come the remaining measures of the Newcastle Programme; a Registration Bill abolishing plural voting—One Man One Vote—and Local Option. The telegram makes no mention of Welsh Disestablishment; but that goes without saying, for the Welsh members would certainly fulfil their threat of voting against the Government if that Bill were not given a prominent position in the programme of the Session of 1894. The Speech promises full and adequate provision for the defence of the Empire—that is to say, the House of Commons will be asked to vote a large sum for the strengthening of the Navy.

By an accident which is perhaps not wholly fortuitous, the Queen's Speech is followed in the telegrams by a pronouncement of the new Prime Minister, which supplements and expands it. Lord Rosebery could not afford to remain silent in presence of the somewhat naive invitation of the Duke of Devonshire to abjure the Liberalism of the present Cabinet and go over to the Liberal Unionist camp. The acceptance of such an invitation would have involved hopeless defeat in the House of Commons. Even a suspicion that it was addressed to not unwilling ears might produce consequences, fatal to the prospects of the political party of which he is now the official head. Manifestly there was no room for ambiguity under such circumstances, and Lord Rosebery has taken care that there shall be no longer any doubt as to his views and opinions. He has seized the earliest opportunity to make a confession of faith which places him on a line with the straitest sect of the elect. His speech is in effect if not in form a categorical negative to the Duke of Devonshire's proposal that he should shelve Home Rule and devote his energies to financial measures and the strengthening of the Navy. He adheres absolutely to Home Rule, and adopts as his own Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the House of Commons, which was directed against the House of Lords. The present constitution of the Upper House, said his Lordship, is an anomaly which has become a danger to the country since it has come to obey the dictates of the leader of a single political Party. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that the House of Lords finds itself in a position of some danger through the virtual disappearance of the Liberal Opposition which gave the Gilded Chamber at all events the appearance of reflecting more or less fairly the opinions held by the country at large. That peril was foreseen at an earlier stage than that which we have now arrived. In so far as the House of Lords has placed all its eggs in one basket it has become less and not more of a "danger to the country." This Lord Rosebery himself would be the first to admit. But that is by the way. The House of Lords has placed itself athwart the Liberal Party, and the leader of that Party is bound to deal with it as he finds it. The Government, he declares, will not lose sight of any means of constitutionally presenting to the country the view that the anomaly of which he complains is also a danger. This pronouncement was somewhat amplified on Monday when replying to Lord Salisbury in the debate upon the Address. With respect to Home Rule, which as everyone knows is hung up for the present Session, and for the present Parliament if it outlives the Session—the Prime Minister stated that the Government will appeal to the country on the question when the time is ripe, but he denies the right of the House of Lords to force a dissolution. He concurs with Lord Salisbury that before Home Rule be conceded the English electors must be convinced of its justice; which of course means that if the next General Election unseats the Government, he cannot give effect to its policy.

It comes to this, then, that the new Prime Minister adopts the Newcastle Programme as his own, and adds to it the *delenda est Carthago* recently levelled at the House of Lords by Sir William Harcourt at Portsmouth, and by Mr. Gladstone in his last spee[illegible] Government. The first step towards giving effect to this latter part of the Ministerial policy has been successfully taken by Mr. Labouchere, who, overhearing the prudence of Sir William Harcourt, has carried an amendment to the Address to deprive the House of Lords of the power to reject Bills which have been passed by the House of Commons. The majority in favour of the amendment was only two; precisely the same as that by which the Government recently carried Mr. Cobb's amendment intended to conciliate the House of Lords by permitting workmen to contract themselves out of the Employers' Liability Bill for a period of three years. The intended compromise was spurned by the Upper House, and Lord Dudley's amendment permitting contracting out as long as the sun and moon shall endure, was replaced in the Bill, which being thus "poisoned" died the death. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Labouchere's majority of two will be of greater practical efficacy so far as the House of Lords is concerned than Mr. Cobb's. That august assembly, which has been the object if not the victim of a snap-vote taken during the dinner hour, can now appreciate the feelings of Her Majesty's subjects in India when their interests are jeopardised by sudden raids while Her Majesty's faithful Commons are dining. If precedent is to be followed, a Royal Commission should now be appointed to inquire into the circumstances in which the Lords usually exercise their constitutional right to reject measures coming up from the House of Commons, half the expense of the Commission being debited to their Lordships. If Sir William Harcourt be sincerely desirous of postponing the consideration of the "serious issues" involved in the success of Mr. Labouchere's motion—which had the support of 147 members in a House of 292—he can follow the precedent set in the appointment of the Opium Commission, and thus discharge his responsiblity in the matter.

IT would have been better if Bombay had set, rather than followed, the example of the other chief cities of India in its public condemnation of the exclusion of forty-four per cent. of the imports of India from the new tariff duty, merely, for the sake of the vote of Lancashire. Although late in the day, the protest of the inhabitants of the chief port of India was not less emphatic than that coming from other parts of the Empire, and the meeting was a thoroughly representative and unanimous one. The chairman, Mr. Framji Patell struck the keynote to the meeting in some brief but weighty remarks. The resolution proposed by Mr. George Cotton asserted the opinion of the meeting that the exemption of cotton goods and yarns in no way benefits manufactures in England whilst it deprives the Government of India in the present financial difficulties of a source of revenue which, though paid by the people of this country, is acceptable to them as the least objectionable way of helping to meet the present deficit. Mr. Cotton urged with convincing and unanswerable force that the fiscal requirements of India should be obtained in any manner most suited to her needs, so long as the commercial interests of other portions of the Empire were not interfered with. The suggestion that all imports of piece-goods and yarns should be taxed side by side with the productions of the Indian mills, allowing a drawback on exports was described as most impracticable and unjust. So far from asking for a protective tariff, Mr. Cotton urged with characteristic emphasis that it was because they thought that India's mill industry should not be protected against that of England that they protested against the exclusion from the tariff of such goods as could not be manufactured in India. In seconding the resolution Mr. Goverdhundass Khatau pointed out that one result of the taxing of cotton imports would be that the Native States as consumers of these goods, would help towards the payment of the burthen now pressing so heavily on the Indian exchequer. Mr. Khatau was not exceeding the bonds of moderation when he declared that every Indian tax-payer was trembling at the fear that, if, cotton duties were not re-imposed further direct taxation would be placed upon the people many of whom were ground down with poverty. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker strongly deprecated the sacrifice of India's interests for party purposes—a sacrifice, which as he said could not be supported in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by a single cogent argument. Quoting the London *Times* regarding the visible signs of irritation which the financial situation in India was producing, Mr. Javerilal gave warning that the British Government in India was in danger of losing its character as a righteous Government by the present fiscal policy. Mr. Charles Douglas was equally strong in his condemnation of the action of the India Council in forcing the Viceroy's Government to enact legislation of which it disapproves. The Hon. Mr. Naoroji Wadia in a vigorous speech pointed out that the continuous decline of the Lancashire trade in recent years is due to the steady growth of the manufacture of cotton goods on the Continent and in America; and urged that if Lancashire wishes to maintain her hold on the consumption of the world she must devise other means than the restriction of trade by the isolated policy of free trade forced on the dependencies of the Empire. Mr. Wadia went a little too far in saying this fo India is the only dependency which is forced to give a preference to cotton goods in its fiscal policy—none of the self-governing colonies would submit for a day to such treatment. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula was rather late in the day in advising that everyone in India should protest against the inequitable treatment we are receiving for the exigencies of party—practically speaking this has already been done, not a single intelligible note of dissent having been raised against the general chorus of condemnation. Dr. Balchandra Krishna made some very cogent additions to the arguments which had been advanced by previous speakers, adding some remarks on the financial policy of the Government generally, of which he resolutely disapproves. It is scarcely necessary to say that the resolution was enthusiastically carried, as well as a second resolution directing that a copy of the motion be telegraphed at once to the Government of India.

THE Salvation Army has been at work so unostentatiously of late that it was supposed the organisation was either dying out or quietly withdrawing to more fruitful fields of labour. But the report just issued shows that the Army is in a more flourishing condition than ever, that it is pushing their way into the Native States as well as in the remote districts of British India, and has a balance in hand to enable its members to carry their propaganda still further. They show on their field state 431 officers of all ranks, of whom twenty-seven natives and fifty-three Europeans and Anglo-Indians are staff officers. The Army has over [illegible] sand [illegible] an [illegible] hundred and fifty-six local officers. It has three rescue homes, eight training establishments, five officers' homes of rest and fifty-seven buildings and pandals in which to hold meetings. Bombay is the seat of the administration of the Salvationists in India and Ceylon, and hence proceed all the orders and instructions, regulations and counsel for the furtherance of their mission. It appears that Mr. Tucker—Commissioner Booth-Tucker, the Salvationists call him—has not severed his connection with the East, but is at present unavoidably kept in London, so the direction of the Indian establishment is entrusted to Miss Lucy M. Booth, whose identity is concealed under the title of Colonel Ruhani. She directs the transfer, appointment, and promotion of officers, and not here do her duties end, for she must also superintend finances, direct new expeditions, decide as to the local requirements of "regiments" in the matter of buildings and whenever two of the soldiers of opposite sexes discover an affinity between them they have to lay bare before the Colonel the secrets of their hearts and obtain her sanction before they may consider themselves engaged and again before they may marry. So far as Bombay mission work is concerned not much is said, a matter which is to be regretted, seeing that the projected curtailment of premises may lead the public to draw conclusions which are not perhaps warranted. But English meetings are held nightly, twice on Sunday, and the sailors in harbour and the soldiers in cantonments have been visited. In Guzerat the Salvationists appear to have an excellent field of labour. It is divided into eight working districts and fifty-eight corps which boast an aggregate of a hundred and forty-three officers and over seven thousand soldiers, an increase of over twelve hundred in the year. The month of February, we are told, was made memorable by the launching of a scheme long contemplated of "self-support"—the meaning of which is that the entire cost of any given work shall be met by the people for whom the work exists and cost of management and all head-quarter expenses as well as the supply of food and clothing to the officers in villages. This scheme has been adopted to a much larger extent than might be anticipated. In Nariad it is claimed that the Army has over four thousand adherents, while at Sabarmati it has been found necessary to establish a school for officers' children of whom there are now thirty. At Abu Road a new head-quarters was established during the year after a successful mission to the Bhils and Girassias, and another in the Siroi State. In the Maratha country the Salvationists only make headway among the Mahars from whom they claim to have secured six hundred converts during the first nine months. Madras and Cape Comorin boast an increase of six hundred converts; Ceylon a similar number, and has now to find accommodation in its buildings for four thousand worshippers. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces Salvationist missions make but slow progress, yet the report speaks hopefully for the future. In addition to three general divisions the Army devotes especial attention to the aborigines, to the Panch Mahal Bhils, the Santals, and the Naiaks. In social reform work they have been successful, and in addition to organising prison-gate brigades in the great cities they have founded a farm colony of between five and six hundred acres—near Ahmedabad. Though they have not been particularly "en evidence" lately the Salvationists seem to be making steady progress, and have perhaps more tangible results to show than any other missionary organisation.

IT is notified that the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Law and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Friday, at 3-30 p.m.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, under the command of Captain G. A. Giffard, sailed yesterday for Karachi, where his Excellency W. R. Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, will join the ship, and either return to Bombay or proceed to Colombo.

OUR surmise that the alarming story of further serious loss having been inflicted upon Captain Maxwell's force by the Abors was but a revival of the Bordak incident proves to be correct, writes the *Pioneer*. Communication with the column was established on Saturday, when letters were received at Sadiya from Captain Maxwell and Mr. Needham. They were dated Membo, March 8th, and reported all well. It appears that Membo and Padu villages had promised to assist Mr. Needham, the Political Officer, after the taking of Dampuk in January, but after the Bordak affair the villages collected their fighting men, thinking the column was in difficulties among the hills about Damro and intending to cut off its retreat: but our force was quite able to hold its own, and on its return journey it turned aside to punish Membo and Padu. This has now been done.

THE East Indian Railway earning, week ended 3rd March, were Rs. 11,67,753. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,71,657. Increase Rs. 1,96,096. Miles open, week ended 3rd March, 1894, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open, week ended 3rd March, 1894, Rs. 725. Corresponding week last lear, Rs. 603. Increase, Rs. 122. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 3rd March, 1894, Rs. 1,02,25,960. From 1st January, 1893, to 3rd March, 1893, Rs. 88,87,644. Increase, Rs. 13,38,316.

MR. MEENATCHI IYER, Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore, now on a visit to Australia, delivered himself as follows to a press representative there regarding British rule in India: "The development under it has been something tremendous. Even our worst Radicals, though they complain in the streets, admit when fairly faced with the question that they would not wish to see the British out of India. We will abuse them, they say, but we want them to stop here. In fact, India has got so used to peaceful, just, impartial rule, that it terrifies the people to think of any other control. Any reversion to native rule is impossible, for the power of the native princes was broken with the Mutiny, and has steadily declined ever since. The military tax is severe, but it must fall either upon us or the British tax-payer, and it is, after all, money well spent. There can only be one change in India, the triumph of a greater power than England, and if that came in my day, I should, with many others, go to England and settle there. Friction, when any, arises over matters about the wisdom of which there is room for differences of opinion. Thus Hindus think the law forbidding them to form Volunteer regiments purely from their own people shows a feeling of distrust on the part of the British, but others again say: What might not have happened had such corps been largely in existence at the time of the Mutiny? and perhaps it is all for the best." Mr. Meenatchi Iyer himself thought such Volunteers could be safely established, with benefit to the Indian exchequer.

AN interesting anecdote is being told of the late Mr. Aynsley Cook's appearance in an American law court as a basso. He was, it is said, in his early career engaged for an American tour. After a few weeks the "ghost" ceased to walk, and the manager was sued by an irate creditor, who pleaded that the manager was to blame for having engaged so poor a company. This the manager denied, and asked leave to send for the "least known member" of the company, that he might sing to the court. Mr. Aynsley Cook was selected, and sang "The Village Blacksmith" in a way that fairly took the Court by storm. The Judge dismissed the suit, making a jocular remark about the creditor's musical education having been sadly neglected.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMENDMENT PASSED AGAINST THE LORDS.

EXCITEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

During the debate on the Address in the Commons last night, some excitement was caused owing to an amendment of Mr. Labouchere's to deprive the Lords of their power to reject Bills, having been carried by one hundred and forty-seven, against one hundred and forty-five votes, notwithstanding the opposition of Sir W. V. Harcourt, on the ground that it involved serious issues.

The majority was composed of Radicals and both Irish sections.

The division was earlier than expected, and thus many of the Opposition were dining at the time..

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Sir George Chesney in the House of Commons, last night, regretting the omission of Cotton Duties from the new Indian Tariff Act.

Mr. Fowler, Secretary of State for India, deprecated any discussion on the subject at this stage in view of his promise to give facilities for a debate on Indian finances at an early date. He denied that the competition of Manchester with India was harmful, and said, that if a duty was levied on Cotton Imports while none was levied on fabrics manufactured in India the Indian consumers would have to pay it.

The amendment was then negatived without a division.

PRESS OPINIONS ON MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT.

The Unionist Press, in discussing Mr. Labouchere's Amendment to the Address says that its being passed by the Commons is a serious blow to the Government.

The *Times* says that it means the breaking of the alliance whereby the Government retains office, and renders an early dissolution of Parliament inevitable.

The *Daily News* says that the result of Mr. Labouchere's Amendment passing is an indication of public opinion, but is in nowise hurtful.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has started for Florence.

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Arthur Hardinge will take one month's leave before joining his appointment at Zanzibar in succession to the late Sir Gerald Portal.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

Latest advices from Rio de Janeiro state that Marshal Peixoto has refused to grant the terms asked by the rebel Admiral DaGama.

COLLAPSE OF THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14, LATER.

The Government forts bombarded the insurgents yesterday, but were not answered.

The Government fleet then appeared off the bar and the insurgents yielded. The officers took refuge in the Foreign war ships.

The rebel Admiral DaGama is on board H. M.'s Sirius.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The death is announced of General Sir George Balfour.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 14.

The Commander-in-Chief has definitely decided to leave Calcutta on his spring tour to-morrow. He will spend ten days from April 6 to 16 with Sir Charles Crosthwaite in the Terai, below Naini Tal, and after visiting Lansdowne and Roorkee will arrive at Simla on April 22.

DEPARTURE OF THE OPIUM COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. James Lyall, Mowbray, and Fanshawe, members of the Opium Commission, with Mr Hewett, Secretary, on special duty, will sail from Bombay for England next Tuesday. The report of the Commission, it is hoped, will be ready in July or August. Mr. Fanshawe will probably then take leave for three months, returning to India at the beginning of the next cold weather.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to shorten his spring tour by not visiting Dun and Mussoorie. The Viceregal party will leave Lucknow on April 7 and stay for the night at Solon, and arrive at Simla at 2 p. m., on April 9. This change is due to the fact that a large number of pilgrims will be passing through Saharanpur from the Thanesar Fair to Hardwar, and thousands of others will be using the Saharanpur-Dehra Road just at the time when the Viceregal party would be travelling by that route.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO TOUNGHOO.

All has gone well with the expedition recently sent out from Toungboo to deal with wild tribes between Toungboo and Karenni. There has been fighting and the villagers have paid the fines demanded. Opposition was expected from Kruka, a village which was responsible for raids and murders for years past, but none was offered. Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner, summoned the male portion of the village before him and warned them that if raids were continued heavy punishment would be inflicted. They promised a better behaviour. The expedition is expected to return to Toungboo, about the 20th instant.

COLONEL PORTEOUS' APPOINTMENT.

The Madras Government, it is said, writes the *Pioneer*, have applied to retain the services of Colonel Porteous, whose impending retirement has been calling forth warm notices from the local press, inasmuch as Colonel Porteous is just coming into his Colonel's allowance. The anxiety of the Government to retain his services is a high compliment to him personally if it will not be taken in the same light by those who come next on the list. Of the three Deputy Inspector-Generals two are senior military officers close upon retirement and ineligible on this account. Failing the extension of Colonel Porteous' tenure the appointment will probably go outside the department to a Civilian.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

As rumours have been revived of an additional taxation beyond the Customs duties it may be advisable to state again that no such step is contemplated by Government.

THE CALCUTTA LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

To-day, at the Calcutta Police Court, Mr. Donald Malcolm Gasper, editor of the *Sunday Times*, pleaded guilty to defaming Messrs. P. and R. Knight of the *Statesman*, and offered an unreserved and unqualified apology. The prosecutors' counsel refused to accept an apology, and left the magistrate to deal with the case.

Judgment will be given on Tuesday. The defendant was enlarged on heavy bail.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CALCUTTA LAWYERS.

Mr. Opendro Lal Bose, attorney, was yesterday directed to be placed on his trial by Mr. Justice Macpherson on a charge of perjury, in denying his signature to a deed in a case in which he was attorney. Another native attorney is to be tried on another charge of forging a will in a recent case.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KARAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, MARCH 14.

A grand entertaiment was given to Mr. A. E. Anastassiades, Ralli's Agent, last night, by all the merchants and leading people of Karad. He was extremely popular here among all classes of the people.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 14.

The Mail steamer Bengal arrived from Calcutta.

The Mail steamer Parramatta arrived from Australia.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Herustiena Maru left Colombo for Penang, on the night of the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 7/8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	27 3/8

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Friday, at 3-30 p.m :—

I.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

(1) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1894, a Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency.

II.—Bills and order of the day :—

(1) A Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency—Second Reading.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council, published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1894, a Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1894, a Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint Territory in the Bombay Presidency, have considered the provisions of the Bill.

2. We recommend that the figures "(1)" and "(2)" be omitted in Section 1 and that the blank spaces in Section 1 be filled by adding the figure "4" after the figures "189" and the words "first day of January, 1895" at the end of the Section. And we recommend that the Bill as so amended be passed.

3. A Marathi translation of the Bill as introduced has already been published in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th March, 1894, and we have directed that a translation of the Bill as now amended be also published.

(Signed) H. Birdwood, A. C. Trevor, H. Batty, G. D. Panse, and R. M. Sayani.

Bombay, 14th March 1894.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LADY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at DeLisle Road, regarding the circumstances, under which Bridget May Fido, aged twenty-three years and ten months, the wife of Mr. Edwin George Fido, Engineer in the Coorla Mills, met her death, on Tuesday evening, near the Byculla Bridge, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop. From the evidence adduced, it appears that about a quarter-past 5 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Fido, in company with the deceased lady, was driving in his dog-cart along the Parel Road in the direction of Clare Road, and when they were between Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop and Byculla Bridge, the horse suddenly put his foot on one of the tramway rails and slipped down with the result that one of the shafts of the dog-cart was broken and the deceased and Mr. Fido were thrown out on to the road. Mr. Fido, who fell on his right knee, immediately got up and went to the deceased who was lying unconscious on her right side. Mr. Fido picked up the deceased lady, and with the assistance of another man carried her to Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop, where Drs. Tavaria, George, and Gallagher treated her, but she never regained consciousness, and died within an hour. Dr. Tavaria was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull, and the jury returned an unanimous verdict to that effect. The following evidence was recorded at the inquest :—

Edwin George Fido said : I am engineer of the Coorla Mills and live at Coorla on the mill premises. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the above-named deceased who was my wife. She was twenty-three years and ten months old, and lived with me. At about 5-15 p.m. yesterday, she and I were driving in my dog-cart along the Parel Road in the direction of Clare Road, and when we were between Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop at Byculla and the Byculla Bridge, the horse suddenly put his foot on one of the tramway rails and slipped and fell down. One of the shafts of the dog-cart broke and the deceased was thrown out on to the road on one side and I on the other. I fell on my right knee and immediately got up and went to the deceased whom I found lying on her right side unconscious. I picked her up and with the assistance of another man I carried her to Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop. Dr. Tavaria, Dr. Gallagher, and Dr. George came there and treated her, but she died in about an hour without recovering consciousness. I was driving the dog-cart and the deceased was sitting by my side.

Hormusji Cooverji Tavaria said : I am a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University. Last evening, at about a quarter past 5 o'clock when I was in my consulting, room, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Company's shop, at Byculla, I saw the deceased being carried into the shop, and I immediately went there, and saw her. She was unconscious, and had a contusion just above the forehead. I had her removed to the consulting room in the shop, and I treated her there. Dr. George and Dr. Gallagher also came there and saw her. She never recovered consciousness, and died in about an hour. Just before she expired blood issued from the mouth and nostrils. I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull, which could have been caused by a fall from a dog-cart on to the road.

The jury, on the above evidence, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of being thrown out of a dog-cart, in which she was driving with her husband.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, MARCH 14.

MRS. BESANT gave a lecture at the Albert Edward Institute before a large audience comprising all the principal European and Natives of the place. Colonel Olcott presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer to the audience. Mrs. Besant said : The president of the Society has just explained to you that the Society has no test as to religion that it enforces on man, no particular views, no special doctrines. That is indeed the very basis of the Society, a recognition of brotherhood, based on the spiritual unity of mankind which sees in every religion the same fundamental verities, and endeavours there ore to draw mankind together in recognising that brotherhood. On the other hand, we need distinctly to understand that that which is called Theosophy is a distinct body which teaches no dogmas. Theosophy is not binding on its members. A man may enter the Society and deny every doctrine known under the name of any religion. Theosophy is a Greek word meaning divine wisdom, or the wisdom of the gods, and that doctrine was adopted by the neo-platonic school in the third century of the Christian era, to distinguish a certain body of doctrines familiarly known in the ancient world and repeated by themselves. They may be traced back until we find them identified as the Atma Vidya or Brahma Vidya, as the most ancient Aryan thought which antedated many religious expressions of it, the teaching which was the foundation long ago, on which the greatest thinkers and religious teachers based their thought, Wisdom religion it is called, and it may be recognised not only by that name, but by the doctrines in various religions. This Atma Vidya, or the science of the soul, contains the fundamental religious truths, but not only the truths of religion ; it is at once, religion, philosophy, and science ; it covers the whole universe and is the expression of universal truth in every region of the universe, in every department of life and thought. We may take it and deal with it from the standpoint of religion, and we will find it the basis of philosophy and science ; these three great departments of human thought are summed up in the ancient religion, and in the Brahma Vidya. And when I deal with Theosophy and religion I am only dealing with a fragment of ancient knowledge, with one aspect of the truth, am leaving out of account the philosophical and religious sides of it. Of this most ancient teaching in India which is the cradle of the Aryan race (the Arya Varta) no matter what the philologists may say. This had first its promulgation here, and here its first teachers were to be found. Of it Hinduism is the most ancient and fullest expression. You will find it underlying the scriptures of Parsees, and it has been said of the Zend-Avesta that it cannot be understood unless the Vedas are also studied. You will also find it underlying Buddhism offspring of Hinduism as it was ; you will also find traces of it in the Mahomedan religion, especially if you look into the mystical side of it, not the religious as is popularly grasped by the more ignorant of its adherents ; but as traced in the greater philosophy of the men who are essentially mystic in their thoughts. You may fairly challenge me with the question what do you mean by religion. By religion I mean that which deals with the spiritual region of the universe. Then you may ask, what do you mean by spritual ? We regard the universe as separable into three distinct divisions. The material or physiaal, that may be studied by the senses. There science has its sway, science is its special department. Science makes observations of physical phenomena, it analyses the phenomena of the physical universe, it makes its observations, places them in order, and gains by induction certain sequences which it calls laws of nature. The searcher in the department of reason is occupied by questions of intellect, and argument, and logic, deductions by reason apart from logical reason. He does not here work with physical appliances. Thought and not extended matter is the great characteristic of the physical region of the universe. There philosophy is the word which deals with the investigation into this region of the universe. Philosophy covers over the whole intellect on the psychical region. This second region of the universe is also subject to human investigation. The third region is the spiritual which is as distinct from the others as they are from each other. It works with forces subtle in their nature, with the life energies in the universe and cares not for the outer form. It is the divine side of Nature, from which all life, energy, consciousness, and intelligence proceed. The Brahma Vidya of the old Hindu religion was the outcome of the investigations of men in whom the spirit had developed to an exceptional extent, and who presented the aspect of gods rather than men. They, by training, by the subjugation of passions and intellect, gained this knowledge, and knew it under the name of the Brahma Vidya. We find the same truths taught in all the great religions, and where a religion has lost some of its original heritage, that religion is not fulfilling the primary object of every religion, which is to train the spirit for union with the divine. We may trace this identity of spiritual intelligence in all religions. My object is to show you that all religions flow from a common source, and that men though divided by names should recognise a spiritual brotherhood and identity. I will take first the fundamental thought of unmanifested existence, of which manifested existences are but the projections or shadows, the crystalline thought of the Divine. This is the fundamental thought found in all religions. This eternal unconditioned existence is described as Para-Brahma, that which is beyond Brahma. It takes us out of all conditions and all limitations. To know these must be a limit, and we are now dealing with that which is out of limits. You only think by being limited, but without a limit no thought is possible. Limit implies ignorance, therefore ignorance is put as a condition of manifestation. If you turn to the Parsee faith you will find the conception under the name of Boundless Time. It conveys the idea of that which being without limit is itself not an object of thought. It is a phrase by which we try to give some faint idea of that which lies beyond manifestation. God is beyond all knowledge. God who is at the root of all belief. You find this thought running through all religions. Take Hinduism. Here we have a two-fold aspect, first the philosophic, second the theological In the philosophic conception the soul of the universe is Brahma ; the three-fold Brahman is called, not only the soul of the universe but the manifested spirit in man, the Trimurth, in Shiva, Vishnu, and Brahma. The great Mahadev is the least revealed. Only his feet are revealed, the remainder of him is unmanifested. He is the dual form, that which preserves and maintains, Vishnu who is represented as the Energy which comes into manifestation when the universe came to be created. Then you have Brahma, the direct creator. In that I remark you have an ideal trinity. Suppose you turn to the other ancient religions of the would you find the trinity underlying them all, ... Having the same thought running through all religions, why should men fight and try to convert each other to their peculiar forms of religion ? What is the use of sending propagandists, and asking people to change the names of their faiths when the same truths underlie them. Keep to the ancient names by which your fathers have worshipped, and do not give them up for a modern presentment. Once that is realised there need be no strif of religions. The Aryan race on the earth is about a million years old Is it likely they were left without religion until 1800 years ago ? All have equal power of knowing the Divine ? That is the thought to cling to. The next stage is that in the course of the evolution of the universe from a divine trinity there gradually emanated hosts of intelligences who took part in the building of the universe. In the Zend-Avesta they are referred to as those bright intelligences to which so many prayers are addressed. They ruled the sky, the atmosphere, the water, the earth, the fire—everywhere there are spiritual intelligences directing the order of nature. In the Hindu faith we have the Devas, the lower gods of the universe. In Northern Buddhism we find the same. Among Christians you find the same place taken by the angels. In Protestantism there are no prayers to angels except in what is called the High Church. In the Greek Church and the Roman Catholic, we find them in their ritual, in their prayers, all praying to angels, and asking for their help in the affairs of life. In Islamism the great angels also pray their part—they are the messengers of Allah. In every religion there is the same thought there are intelligences which are nearer God than man. No man of any religion should scoff at other religions. Either all are idolators or none are. No one has a right to jeer at his brother, as though he had not the same idea though concealed under a different name. The God of the universe and the spirit of man is one and the same everywhere. It is proclaimed "Thou art That." The whole truth is found in that teaching—the Brahma that is in the soul of universe. The same supreme conception is found in the other faiths. Then comes the teaching as to how man progresses. Theosophy says, by reincarnation, the soul passes from body to body carrying with it its own properties acquired by previous experience. That is the teaching of Theosophy of the Brahma Vidya. That explains the difference of power, the selfish or unselfish character with which children are born. If the soul has made its own character and inhabits the house it has built for itself, there is nothing unjust in it. It finally gains that wisdom which will make it one with the Divine. As a man thinks so he becomes, for nature is just, nature is only the expression of the Divine, and the Divine is not unjust. If man makes his own destiny then we understand our power and our responsiblity and we think wisely to-day that we may act rightly to-morrow. Your thought is free. If you deliberately think evil, you will inevitably act when the opportunity comes. Nature will give you that which you have willed. Therefore think your highest and that highest shall work itself out in your life. The last point in which all religions agree is the duty of worship in some form or other. Worship is thought transferred to the spiritual world where all that is divine is. It is the attitude of the worshipper that matters—not the name by which you call your God. Provided ye worship the Divine it goes to the same God and reaches the same source of spiritual life. Why quarrel here when we are to be brothers there. Let us respect our brother's faith, honour his religion, and we shall hear nothing more of religious war, of religious riot.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday there were present :—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair ; the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, G. W. Roughton, S. Rebsch, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

CONTRACTS SANCTIONED.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to deeds of contract (1) with Messrs. Garlick & Co. for the supply of 800 casks of Portland Cement ; (2) with Mr. Dewram Keshaoji for the work of enclosing with teakwood windows and Porebunder work the verandah on the west side of the Municipal Offices ; (3) with Messrs. Dewji Kanji & Co. for furnishing and fitting up a room for Councillors in the Municipal office ; (4) with Messrs. John Fleming & Co. for one six-ten steam road roller ; (5) with Mr. Lakshman Balkrishna for the working of fencing in a portion of ground round the Foras Road Market ; (6) with Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co. for the supply of 50¼ and 50¾ water meters ; (7) to deeds of agreement with Mr. Bhojabhoy Allarkhia for the supply of grain and hay during 1894-95 ; and (8) to deed of conveyance and assignment from the Corporation to Messrs. Kandas Brijvalabdas and Co. in respect of the sale of 61·12 square yards of Municipal land at Fergusson Road.

COLABA SEWERAGE DISTRICT.

The Committee accorded sanction to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Mistri Bhedwar Vachazhandy & Co., the lowest of three tenders received for works in connection with engine house, boiler house, coalstone, chimney, engineers' and fireman's quarters, &c., for the Colaba Sewerage District at schedule rates aggregating Rs. 82,239. The amount to be debited to the allotment for Colaba Sewerage Works.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT BANDORA.

As requested by the Commissioner, sanction was also given to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Spencer & Co., the lower of the two tenders received, for the work of paving and draining the van siding behind the slaughter-house at Bandora at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 7,092,680.

BULLOCKS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner requested sanction to the purchase from Messrs. Khursedji and Sons, Kirkee, of 60 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 150 per pair, and 40 pairs at Rs. 120 per pair, for the Health Department. The total cost, Rs. 13,800, to be debited to the budget grant for the same.

Dr. Viegas suggested that tenders should be invited in future when it was necessary to purchase bullocks.

Mr. Roughton thought that they should have some record showing the number of bullocks employed and the wastage from time to time, to enable the Committee to see exactly how many bullocks should be purchased in future. Mr. Roughton was against tenders being invited, as the present contractors had done the work successfully for many years, and were employing special agents in the districts to select suitable cattle.

Dr. Viegas was of a contrary opinion, remarking that the only way to secure a proper supply of bullocks was to invite tenders, as was always done in all cases in Government departments.

Mr. Acworth stated that Government did not invite tenders for the supply of live stock.

Dr. Viegas said it must surprise most people that the present contractors had enjoyed a monopoly of supplying cattle to the Municipality. He therefore pressed on the necessity of inviting tenders, and thereby breaking the monopoly.

The Chairman did not think there was any thing like a monopoly in the matter, as the vendors had themselves to purchase and feed the bullocks, until they were supplied to the Municipality.

Mr. Carroll was against throwing over their old contractors suddenly, and inviting tenders possibly, thereby getting supplied with inferior cattle. He thought, however, that inquiries might reasonably be instituted as to whether any other reliable persons were willing to supply bullocks according to the requirements of the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas remarked that, as shown by the discussion of the subject, it was a matter of further surprise to him, as it must be to many other persons, that the Municipality was actually in the hands and at the mercy of the contractors for the supply of this bullocks. (A laugh.) He had no idea before that the contractors formed such a powerful firm and had such a hold upon the Municipality. He would, therefore, propose as an amendment that tenders should be invited in future for the supply of bullocks.

The Commissioner suggested the proposal being deferred until the Health Officer had been heard as to the wastage that took place among the bullocks of the department.

Dr. Viegas withdrew his amendment, and the matter was for the present allowed to drop.

STORM WATER AT THE WODEHOUSE BRIDGE.

The Commissioner requested the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs 2,008 for cost of laying pipes to carry away storm water from the Wodehouse Bridge, which used to accumulate between the road and the B. B. & C. I. Railway fencing thereat, and which ground is now being built upon. The amount to be debited to unappropriated balances to be adjusted hereafter. Mr. Acworth explained that the work was urgent, and ought to be completed before the rains.

The Committee resolved to make the recommendation accordingly.

MR. STEVENS'S CLAIM FOR FEES.

Further consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding Mr. Stevens's claim for fees in connection with the new Municipal office building.

The Committee, after some discussion, accorded sanction to the variation of the agreement with the architect, whereby a commission of Rs. 627-13-4 was to be paid to him on the sum of Rs. 9,659 for certain supplementary works sanctioned by the Corporation on the 19th December 1889. The Corporation were also to be recommended to sanction the payment to Mr. Stevens of commission amounting to Rs. 501-6-8 for supplementary works, the charge is to be debited to savings on professional and law charges in connection with the building and works.

AGREEMENT WITH THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Secretary read the terms of the agreement made between the Corporation and the Bombay Tramway Company for the settlement by arbitration of the payment of land assessment by the Company in respect of the tram tracks running through the streets of Bombay. The Committee accorded their sanction to a renewal of the agreement.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13.

10 p.m.	76·7

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	84·4

THE TARIFF POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING AT BOMBAY.

PROTEST AGAINST THE EXCLUSION OF COTTON GOODS FROM IMPORT DUTY.

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IN pursuance of a requisition, signed by upwards of 125 leading inhabitants of Bombay, the Sheriff convened a public meeting, which was held in the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the Tariff Act, passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and specially for protesting against the exemption from import duties of cotton goods and yarns. Amongst those present were :—Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel (chairman), Mr. H. A. Acworth, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. George Cotton, J. H. Sleigh, Charles Douglas, John Marshal, E.R. Carrol, M. C. Carr l, A. C. Walker, J Remington, R. S. Brown, G. Lund, A. F. Soundy, G. A. Kitridge, R. Gilbert, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Hon Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. Goverdhandass Khatao, Mulraj Khatao, Framji Dinshah Petit, Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, J. Leask, G. H. Farran, H. M Phipson, T. J. Bennet, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadeker, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Dr. Pestonji Muncherji Nicholson, Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, Messrs. Nazmudin Tyabji, Ali N. Tyabji, Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai, Vandravandas Purshotumds, Abdulla Meherali Dhuramsey, Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Vizbukhandas Atmaram, Nusserwanji Nawroji Vakeel, Ghellabhai Harridas, N. J. Gamadia, A. J. Combridge, Kursondas Chabildas Lullubhai, Shapurji B. Bharucha, Bomonji Pestonji Master, Fatehali Shaikh Ahmed, C. Chambers, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, E. M. Slater, Darashaw Ruttanji Chichgar, etc., etc.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Sheriff of Bombay, first read the notice, convening the meeting, and went on to say that as they knew the object of the meeting was to discuss the Tariff Bill. Since the meeting had been convened the Bill had passed into law and had been in force in Bombay since Saturday last. But that did not deter them from entering their most emphatic though respectful protest against the exemption of piece-goods and yarns imported into India. It was admitted on all hands that this exemption was tantamount to sacrificing important interest of India to the unreasonable and unjust demands of a few Lancashire merchants. (Cheers.) It was not the public opinion in India alone but even the powerful press of England such as the London *Times* admitted that the interests of India ought never to be sacrificed for the interest of a handful of Lancashire voters. (Cheers.) Members were fully aware of the anomaly that existed in exempting cotton goods and yarns from this Bill, and large and influential meetings were held throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire, and the meetings like the one held there that evening would be strengthening their cause and their voice raised against that exemption would be also strengthening the hands of the Government of India to prevail upon the Secretary of State to reconsider and remove this anomaly. It was to be hoped that when the Budget was duly considered, the anomaly would be removed, because the voice of the millions of India must be heard, and justice ought to be given to the Indian people. With these few remarks he asked them to elect their chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. Varjeevandass Madhavdass then proposed and Mr. Damoder Tapidas seconded that Mr. Sorabji Framji Patell be requested to take the chair, the proposition being heartily carried.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, who was cordially cheered on rising, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen,—While cordially thanking you for your kindness in calling me to the chair on this important occasion, I cannot refrain from expressing my feeling that it was much to be wished your choice had fallen on a gentleman of greater ability and qualification than myself to fill the chair. However, since you have been pleased to confer on me the honor, I shall, to the best of my ability, comply with your request, relying on your indulgence to excuse any shortcomings you may discern in the discharge of my duty. Gentlemen, I trust that in laying our case before the Government of India and the Secretary of State, you will I doubt not take every care to enter your protest in a firm but perfectly legitimate and constitutional way—in a way that may command respect and attention. Neither is it necessary for me to remind you that in exempting foreign piece-goods and yarns from the operations of the Tariff Bill the authorities have not decided without mature consideration upon the measures they have adopted for the present. For, say what you will it is really a hardship on the English manufacturers to find themselves in the present predicament with a constantly falling exchange and the probability of a further fall, let alone the markets of China and Japan being practically closed against them through no fault of their own. It is natural under the circumstances that they should object to any further fiscal measure calculated to retard the progress of their manufactures in the Eastern markets. Of course, it will be contended, that the weight of the import duty if levied would eventually be borne by the ultimate consumer. But it is the immediate mischief of the measure that they have to apprehend also, the future curtailment the proposed change might inflect upon consumption. Gentlemen, it may be also worth remembering that but for the persistent and vigorous agitation of English manufacturers, strenuously supported by the united strength of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, we might not have witnessed to-day that large extension of our railway systems all over the country, and the immense facilities of communication which have so satisfactorily contributed to the development of Indian trade and Indian resources. Undoubtedly, the capital outlay on such public works has been extraordinarily heavy but for such we must hold the Home Government responsible chiefly in having guaranteed a high rate of interest in gold and granting most liberal, if not extravagant, concessions to the capitalists. It is, therefore, evident that the interests of India and of English manufacturers are not only closely connected but to a certain extent identical. In the material progress and prosperity of the people, India proves herself the largest consumer of the products of Lancashire. Under the circumstances I am sure if an appropriate representation is made and all the arguments *pro* and *con* are fully stated, and the emergency under which India is compelled to raise a large revenue is represented, I feel quite confident that our prayer will be granted. Moreover, English manufacturers of yarns and cloths will at once see that the imposition of duty on certain descriptions of merchandise only would create a jealousy on the part of other manufacturers. Then, again in levying a non-protective import duty, and that on certain descriptions of goods, the subjects of Native States who hardly contribute anything to the Imperial revenue, though equally protected as British subjects will be made to pay somewhat their due share. In conclusion, I may observe that the resolution which will be submitted to you for your approval and which will be moved by Mr. George Cotton, is framed in such terms as would define articles which could only be appropriately taxed, and whose incidence would only fall on the wealthy consumers of Lancashire goods. (Cheers.)

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. George Cotton who met with a cordial reception, proposed : "That this meeting strongly protests against the exclusion from the Import Schedules of the Indian Tariff Act of such descriptions of cotton yarns and cotton goods as cannot be manufactured in India. Such exclusion, in the opinion of the meeting, in no way benefits manufacturers in England, whilst it deprives the Government of India, in the present financial difficulties, of a source of revenue, which, though paid by the people of this country, is acceptable to them as the least objectionable way of helping to meet the present deficit." He said :—Before dealing with the resolution I have just submitted for your consideration, I would beg your indulgence for a few minutes while I refer to the present financial position of the Government of India. So far as I understand it there is a deficit of 3½ crores of rupees in the accounts, and to reduce this a tariff has been made law which is estimated to bring in one crore 40 lakhs per annum. How the odd two crores and ten lakhs are to be obtained we do not at present know, but it is certain that since expenditure cannot be reduced to the extent necessary, additional taxation of some kind must be undertaken. Naturally in this connection one's thoughts turn to the Salt Tax and the Income Tax, the one a great burden on the great masses of the people of this country, the other an unfair imposition on the classes who honestly pay it, but it is doubtful whether either could be increased without most undesirable effects on the community, whatever the augmented revenue so obtained might be. Still seeking for some new source of raising money we examine the new Import Tariff, and what do we find ? That whereas 56 per cent. of the total of all imports into India, excluding treasure and Government stores, have in a more or less degree come within its influence, the solid 44 per cent. representing an average annual value of 29 crores of rupees during the past five years, and appearing in one solitary group, only, is exempt. It is this import, gentlemen, the largest under any one heading, a tax on which would be more easily collected than on any other group of articles, and in respect of which the incident of taxation would fall on shoulders the most able and willing to bear it, that Government have decided to exclude from the tariff, and thereby to block a source of revenue, which would bring in with a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, anything between a crore and a crore and a quarter of rupees per annum. Remember, gentlemen, that it is 44 per cent. of the gross value of all imports into India (excepting Government stores and treasure) that we are considering to-day. I will now deal with the resolution which, you will have observed, is divided into two parts. From what has appeared in the public papers, it would seem that the exclusion of cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn from the tariff was in opposition to the wishes of the Government of India and of the Council of the Secretary of State, and that the veto of the Secretary of State himself alone prevented their inclusion. It is commonly supposed that the Secretary of State has exercised his legal rights in this instance under the impression that an import duty on yarns and piece-goods would be considered by Lancashire manufacturers as more or less protective of the Indian cotton industry, and would tend to diminish their trade with us

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS NOT ASKED FOR.

Now the resolution I have put before you only protests against the exclusion of such piece-goods and yarns as cannot be manufactured in India, and although it is no part of my duty to-day to fight the battles of Lancashire, I think you will agree with me that it would be unreasonable in us to expect the manufacturers of England to submit tamely to an import duty on such goods as could be manufactured in this country. Such duty would mean the protection of Indian mills against those of Lancashire, and looking at the matter from an Imperial standpoint, I can imagine no legislative enactment which would more quickly help to imperil the unity of the vast Empire of England than that which should sanction the protection of an industry in any one of her dependencies against like industries existing elsewhere under her rule. Only one step removed from the danger I here indicate is the danger to the Empire, which must accrue if the responsible advisers of her Majesty are blind to the just requirements of any one of her possessions and deaf to the legitimate demands of her subjects in it. Gentlemen, our finances require assistance. The means of securing it are not wanting, and I beg of you to join with me in demanding as a right that the fiscal requirements of India shall be obtained in any manner most suited to her needs, so long as the commercial interests of other portions of the Empire are not interfered with or sacrificed. It has been argued that it might be better to tax all imports of piece-goods and yarns and to similarly tax the production of Indian mills, allowing a drawback on exports. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, will later on tell you how impracticable and unjust such a course would be. Gentlemen, it is because we think that India's mill industry should not be protested against that of England that we only protect against the exclusion from the tariff of such goods as cannot be manufactured in India. As a matter of fact, although machinery is allowed to enter free, I am disposed to think that the numerous stores used in the manufacture of yarn or cloth, the bulk of which are and must be obtained from home, are included in the tariff, and that in consequence our production is at the moment being taxed, whereas the manufactured article can be imported free. Until, however, I learn whether component parts of machinery include such items as bobbins, roller skins, and so on, which are as necessary to the working of the machines concerned as the wheels and the belting are, free or taxable, I cannot speak authoritatively on the point. I will now deal with the second part of this resolution, which expresses the opinion that any import duty on cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods would be paid by the people of this country, and that such import duty is the least objectionable from taxation can take. It may be a moot question under certain circumstances whether the consumer or producer pays the tax, but I think it is generally admitted that the goods it is now sought to tax are used in this country by the wealthier classes, and that any slight variation in price will not affect the consumption one way or the other. In many districts an opportune shower of rain will increase the demand of English piece-goods, while an unseasonable drought will decrease it. However this may be, there can be no denying that as the country is opened out a steady improvement in the demand for English goods is noticeable, and though there may be considerable variations in the volume of imports from year to year, due to the estimates formed by middle men of the probable rise or fall in values, the direction all along the line is always towards increased consumption.

THE DUTY WOULD NOT CURTAIL CONSUMPTION.

That a 5 per cent. duty would, in any way, curtail consumption I do not believe, for I find the variations in prices during the past few years have been fully 17 per cent, and I may take as an instance 8¼lb. shirtings, which on September 1st, 1892, were quoted at 6s. 3d. with silver at 38½ at against 7s. 6d. on March 30th, 1893, with silver at the same. Here is a difference in price of 17 per cent., but I am not aware that the lower prices increased the business of Manchester, or that the higher prices checked it. It is useless to deny that the commodities can be taxed to an extent which would prohibit their use. Nor can it be denied that any tax on some commodities would restrict the trade in them, but I contend that a tax of 5 per cent. on cotton piece-goods and yarn, which are not manufactured in this country, would not result in any diminution of the trade in them, and I base my contention on the fact that the consumers of them will have them, and will pay the enhanced price for them. Mr. Beaufort in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said that imports of cotton fabrics, which averaged 2,963 lakhs for the six years, declined to 2,562 lakhs last year. Now I am satisfied these figures are correct, but I think the position would be better understood if each year's imports were given. These are the figures :—

1887-88	2,750
1888-89	3,151
1889-90	2,937
1890-91	3,101
1891-92	2,868
1892-93	2,562

First ten months of this year 25·81, indicating 2,830 for the whole year. Now these figures though useful in themselves, do not give us quantities from which alone we could determine whether consumption is or is not steadily on the increase. I am inclined to think that when it is borne in mind the value of the raw material in 1890-91 varied from 4 7-8d. to 6½d. per lb. as against 3½d. to 5¾d. per lb. in 1892-93, that though the value of imports during the current year may be less, the quantities are more. Last year was an abnormal one throughout the cotton world. Our local exports to China and Japan were only 328,303 bales against 446,165 the previous year, but I do not take last year's falling off in our exports as indicating that China is consuming less of our yarns. In China and Japan piece-goods have always paid import duties, but I am not aware that these duties have crippled the trade of Lancashire, and to show how rapidly values accommodate themselves where necessaries are concerned I may mention that some of our Indian yarn is now selling in China at 25 per cent. above the dollar rates ruling before the currency legislation of the 26th of June last, which legislation has caused China exchange to decline nearly 27 per cent. This goes to show that the poorer classes in China want our yarn, and are prepared to pay for it even though it costs them 25 per cent. more than they formerly had to pay. Is it, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that the wealthier classes of India will be deterred by a 5 per cent. impost from continuing to use the goods they have been accustomed to ? Assuming that I have made out a good case that the duty on cotton piece-goods and cotton yarns not manufactured in India would be payable by the people of this country, can any one advance any good and sufficient reason why they, who are willing enough, should not bear it ? Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. Others will doubtless have much to say on many points on which I have barely touched, and, in conclusion, I would beg your acceptance of the resolution I have brought forward in the terms in which it is drawn. (Applause.)

THE EFFECT OF THE IMPORT DUTIES ON THE MASSES.

Mr. Goverdhandass Khutao who was received with cheers, said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I cordially second with feelings both of pleasure and regret the proposition so ably moved by Mr. Cotton. With pleasure because I have the honour of addressing you, the first time, for asking the Indian Government to impose duties on cotton goods and fabrics imported into this country, and thereby showing them a means of good and substantial revenue. With regret, because it will be placing a noose round our own neck. You will ask me how that was? I then put to you in plain words: Who is to suffer most by this duty, the imposition of which we ask ? Of course ourselves, that is, the middle and the wealthier classes of the Indian population. All of you must have gathered from the wording of this resolution that we want to exclude such articles as could be manufactured by the Indian mills, and such articles being coarser in texture and finish, and consequently cheaper in value, are used by the poorer classes. We, who have been already suffering from the burden of overtaxation, I mean the large majority of the Indian ryots, who scarcely get a substantial meal once a day. In order that such of our fellow-brethren, who are unable to bear any direct taxation appeal to our benign British Government with outstretched hands, begging of them not to harness our poor brethren, but tax the middle and wealthier classes by re-imposing these duties. I say that by this re-imposition the whole burden of this duty will not fall on the people in British India, but that it will be shared to a certain extent by the inhabitants of the Native States and the people of the foreign countries to which such goods are exported. The total import of such goods as cannot be manufactured in this country is Rs. 2,86,894,716, of which Great Britain supplied Rs. 2,80,460,893 worth of goods, and the foreign countries Rs. 6,433,823 worth. The clamour that is now raised, as also the pressure that is brought upon by the voters, and consequently by the electors of Lancashire, is of such a selfish character that if they were to reconsider what disadvantages they will have to suffer, and at what cost to the Indian people, and think about it in their usual British philanthropic manner, they would, at once, have thrown off the decision arrived at by the representatives of (I mean) the balancing power of the House of Commons, or in other words the Liberal majority from Manchester. We distinctly point out to them that they do not, and will not suffer in any way by these duties as our factories are not able to manufacture such goods, they being not laid up for such manufacture, and the classes who buy such goods will not object to a five per cent. duty. Also in looking out for their own good they let escape the foreign manufacture from such duties and thus save the foreign countries which export to this country enormous quantities of goods.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ALONE IN FREE TRADE.

What they ask is that at tremendous cost to the poor and beggared inhabitants of this beggared country. Gentlemen, you all know that except the British Government who alone favour the policy of free trade, all other Governments have import duties levied on such articles that compete with their own manufactures. In every part of the world such is the case, and it is a principle of political economy that all articles of luxury should be taxed, and taxed heavily. Gentlemen, this our appeal is made from every nook and corner of India, and in it all communities join, and towards which the officials and the Indian councillors are inclined; and it is a known fact that all the trades' associations, whether Native or European, have agreed with one voice to these duties. I wish, as all of you do wish when the whole financial budget will be considered at the next sitting of the Council the Secretary of State may see his way, or the Liberal Ministry may see their way, to ask the Viceroy to give way to the universal wish of imposition of these duties. It would have been better if Lord Elgin would have asked, as the *Times of India* in its leader of the 12th instant says: "There should have been courage enough on the part of Lord Elgin and his advisers to force the Secretary of State to take the judgment of Parliament upon a policy of selfishness and class interests.' If our appeal is not given a fair consideration, then let it go to the House of Commons, where a part of those philanthropic Britons and Irishmen, who have been raising their voices for the sake of their countries, and who have done so much for slavery, or members of Parliament who represent such counties as Glasgow, Bradford, York, Birmingham and other manufacturing towns whose goods have already been taxed may be found against one of the Manchester voters threatening the ruling ministry by saying "Reimpose import duties in India or we vote with those that do as we ask." I am sure that such appeal will be heard. If there might not come out men, which I doubt, let our appeal go to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. What we want is do not burden us with extra taxes which, if these duties are not reimposed, are looming in the far distance, and at which every Indian taxpayer trembles. When our finances are in a good and sound state do, by all means, take away these duties. Many of you must have read what an official said in the Imperial Council. He said that most portion of the Indian people do not know what the Government are going to do, and they do not call for these import duties. It is only those few who are agitating, and some such who cry out and grumble. Let the Indian Government bear in mind that in a short time every man will be made to feel the yoke of tyranism by their own policy, because they have already imposed duties on metals and oils, which are necessaries of life of every sort of people. And when once that feeling is aroused one cannot say what the result will be. I only say that let there be no anearchesion in India, and let us always remain faithful to our Queen and just Government.

SPEECH OF A NATIVE MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I support this resolution, because I believe, that an important principle is at stake in this Tariff Act. (Hear hear:) It seems to me that the real question which lies at the root of the policy of exempting goods from the tariff legislation is this. We all know that Indian finances have at last reached an acute state of disorder, owing mainly to the extravagance of Government in spending the Indian taxpayers' money during the last eight years. (Hear.) We also know that the result of thus living beyond their means is that the Government of India are at their wits' end to find money from every available source of revenue open to them. The question, then is, is it fair that at a time when the Indian taxpayers' pocket is to be touched, that Indian interests, Indian wishes, and Indian public opinion should not be a determining factor with the Secretary of State who has the power of finally sanctioning the policy of the measures? Is it fair that, on the contrary, the Secretary of State should cast Indian opinion aside as of no account in deference to the adverse view of an interested and powerful body of Lancashire manufacturers who command between them some fifty-six votes in Parliament? (Hear, hear.) This, gentlemen, I say, is the real, crucial point in the whole of this controversy. What is most remarkable in this connection is that neither in the comments of the Indian press nor in the discussions in the Viceregal Council has there been adduced a single reason or argument of any cogency in defence of the exclusion of cotton goods from duty—a clear proof that such exclusion is wholly indefensible except on the principle that might is right. (A laugh.) In the Viceregal Council on Saturday last we found that the whole of the non-official members voted in a body in favour of the Hon. Mr. Playfair's amendment to include cotton duties and yarns in the schedule, while the speeches of the official members plainly indicated that their convictions and consciences were more on the side of the amendment, though a regard for the traditions of their office held them back in actually voting in support of it. Gentlemen, one would have wished that the official members had acted up to the courage of their convictions and left the Secretary of State to veto the Bill. (Cheers). This, however, is a matter of opinion. Coming now to the Secretary of State, we find that for revenue purposes he accepts the principle of the revival of import duties on all dutiable goods except cotton fabrics and yarns, so that it comes to this that duties are now sanctioned on a variety of articles on which their levy was thought by the Government of India in 1882 as open not only to economic and practical objections, but because they produced an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade which were not deemed worth the revenue they yielded. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, the result of the new policy is that the only class of merchandise that would yield the largest amount of revenue, and on which the pressure of duty would be least felt while the friction would be almost inappreciable, is exempted from the operation of tariff. (Hear, hear.) If brought within the scope of the Tariff Act they would probably yield a crore and thirty-five lakhs which, with the yield of revenue on the scheduled articles and retrenchments in other directions would go far to make up the deficit of 3½ crores. In point of incidence, collection, and yield nothing can be simpler and more calculated to bring an increased revenue than the inclusion of cotton goods, more especially, because what the Government want is not only more revenue but a new source of revenue. (Hear, hear.) We cannot, therefore, too strongly protest against a fiscal policy which leaves untaxed a most valuable class of commodities while taxing a variety of other articles.

INDIA SACRIFICED FOR PARTY.

The inference is irresistible that so iniquitous a Tariff Act is plainly the result of the influence of Manchester on the Secretary of State. (Cheers and applause.) Such a sacrifice of India's interests for party considerations is to be strongly deprecated. (Shame.) It naturally excites increasing dissatisfaction and indignation among the people. Gentlemen, the *Times* never reflected Indian public opinion more correctly than when commenting the other day on the gravity of the financial situation in this country, it remarked on the visible signs of irritations which showed that the spell under which England held India was losing somewhat of its power, and that if it is altogether dissolved nothing would restore its moral ascendancy. Gentlemen, to this weighty remark of the *Times*, which expresses the literal truth as to the feeling in India I attach great importance. I look upon the moral ascendancy of British rule in India as of infinitely greater importance than any exhibited by the splendour of arms. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The British Government in India enjoys the character of being a *nek raj* or righteous Government. Such a prestige, I need hardly say, is of infinitely more value to the British nation than millions of money. (Hear, hear.) Let us hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the Secretary of State will do nothing or hesitate to do anything which will act as a solvent of this spell. The Secretary of State for India is Her Majesty's highest Indian functionary in England, placed over the executive government of this country. We all regard him as the official trustee or guardian of India's interests in all matters affecting her welfare. (Hear, hear.) And naturally we look to him in dealing with Indian questions involving conflicting interests to do what one of his eminent predecessors in the office is stated to have done. Sir Charles Wood than whom perhaps India has not known a Secretary of State more faithful to the people whose salt he ate is said to have remarked on one occasion that. "Whatever is for the real interests of India I will do, and do willingly, but no more." Gentlemen, more than this we do not expect the Indian Secretary to do. For our purposes it is enough if he does not give us reason to think or say of him that "He gave up to party what was meant for mankind." (Loud applause.)

"THE FETISH OF FREE TRADE."

Mr. C. Douglas who was also cheered in rising said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Much that I would have said, has already been put before you with such force and truth that in consequence I propose to cut down my remarks and make them as short as possible. I wish to say a few words in support of the resolution now before this meeting, but I will not weary you with a long speech or detain you with statistics and figures regarding the trade which is affected by the new Tariff Act. Much might be said on this subject, but I will confine myself as closely as possible to what I apprehend to be the real question before us. Is it just to India to exempt Manchester goods when other imports are taxed? The question is a simple one, and the answer must be yes or no. I trust that you, gentlemen, will to-day utter an emphatic no to this question and by so doing support the resolution. There can be no halting between two opinions: the thing is right, or it is wrong. The few people who have ventured to defend the exemption have done so in a very half-hearted manner on the grounds of expediency, policy, or necessity, but not one of them has said that it is just to India. (Hear, hear.) In the Viceroy's Council, the Bill was carried solely by the official majority, and of those who voted for it several plainly said that they did so because of their official position that they must support Government proposals. It has been stated in the newspapers, on what authority I know not, that the members of the Secretary of State's Council were unanimous in their protest against the exemptions of cotton goods, but that the Secretary of State would not or could not agree with them. Surely this points to a most extraordinary state of affairs. The Indian Council is composed of men selected for their supposed knowledge of Indian affairs and who all draw large salaries from India, yet when a question vitally affecting the interests of this country is under discussion, that unanimous opinion is set aside, because it would affect a few party votes in the House of Commons. The English paper have set up a great fetish which they call Free Trade, and they expect all men to fall down and worship it, with the result that all other civilized nations and their own colonies leave them to worship their pet-idol by themselves. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Lancashire men are rapid free traders when their own productions are in question, and no doubt they claim exemption on the plea of free trade; but this is not free trade at all, in fact it is a gross violation of all the best principles of free trade, because it favours one article at the expense of others which have quite so much claim to exemption. Why should Manchester goods be free if Bradford goods are taxed? Why should dyeing materials be taxed when dyed goods and yarns are admitted free? No honest man can defend such one-sided legislation as this, and the only conclusion that we can come to is that our rulers in India have had a course forced upon them which in their hearts they utterly condemn. (Applause.) The sources of revenue now left at the disposal of the Government of India are very limited, and it is most important that when a tax is imposed it should be made as productive as possible. We none of us like taxation in any form, but when necessity arises we must make the best of the situation, and it certainly seems that at the present juncture no better means of raising the revenue can be suggested than import duties. Recognizing this we loyally accept the imposition, but when we see from the Finance Minister's statement that there is a deficit of our three crores and that his estimate of revenue from import duties is barely equal to half that amount because he has deliberately sacrificed half the revenue which might have been raised from political purposes which have no connection with India, it is high times for us to call out. The Viceroy, in his speech on the Bill, said, or at least implied, that in the event of present measures proving insufficient cotton duties would be imposed, but I submit that it will be much more difficult to do so in the future that it would have been if they had been included from the first. The Government has shown weakness and a fear of Lancashire which must tell against them hereafter if they attempt to change their policy. In conclusion, gentlemen, I again ask you to protest emphatically against the exemption of cotton goods from the new tariff as an injustice to India. In doing so we will to a certain extent be going against our own Government, which is a thing I am very sorry to do, but I think that we may console ourselves with the reflection that the difference is more apparent than real, and that in making our voices heard now we are really supporting the authorities in their endeavour to obtain justice for India. (Loud applause.)

A "GLARING INJUSTICE."

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia who was frequently applauded during his speech, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When I was asked yesterday by my friend, Mr. Cotton, to support the resolution we are about to adopt to-day, I felt that so much and so fully had all that could be said had been said, that little could be added to emphasise the glaring injustice that has been sought to be done to India. It will be admitted that seldom there was such an unity of opinion amongst all classes and races as there has been on this question. That the interests of 280 millions of her Majesty's subjects should be set aside for the sake of securing to the present Government the vote of a county of 3½ million inhabitants is an injustice which will not redound to the credit of England, and the Cabinet, which has forced on the Government of India its perpetration, will be handed down as one which has laid aside the best traditions of the nation, whose rule has ever been associated with justice and fairness to its dependencies, and of which Englishmen have been so justly proud. It must be apparent to us all that the Tariff Bill which was passed on Saturday last will not make up the deficiency, which is estimated at 3½ crores, but which probably may be much more, and that taxation in some form or other must yet be resorted to is apparent. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce in a resolution which they passed yesterday have clearly indicated that the import duty should be first levied before any move is taken in another direction. That this duty will naturally reduce the cost of collection inasmuch as it will be collected by the department now employed to collect the tariff already sanctioned, and will relieve our finances to the extent of one crore and 70 lakhs of rupees in other words we shall approximately have got through the Tariff Act from 2¾ to 3 crores instead of as now proposed 1 crore and 40 lakhs. I hold that the imposition of the import duties will not affect the trade of Lancashire. The steady decline of her trade must be accounted for by the growth of the manufacture of cotton goods on the Continent, in Russia, America, India, and Japan, and she cannot blame anyone where Lancashire has herself supplied the sinews of competition. Again, manufacturers in Lancashire must admit the gradual change that has come over the operatives, since the days of the prosperity immediately following the American war. If Lancashire wishes to maintain her hold on the consumption of the world, she must devise other means than the restriction of fair legislation sought to be forced on the dependencies of the Empire. Again, let us look into the question as to how far the imposition of the duty is likely to affect her interests. The 34 crores worth of goods imported are divided into the following heads: Grey and coloured twist; grey cloths; bleached and white cloth; coloured and printed cloth; other sorts of cloth, thread, other sorts of manufacture. Of these classes the first two represent about 17 crores, while the other half will not be affected by the imposition of the duty. To those who have studied the question it is well known that it is at present impractical to carry on economically the process of bleaching and finishing of goods on account of the high temperature, scarcity of water-supply, and other causes, and until some better method of producing the bleaching agent is invented these classes of goods must continue to be imported. It will be admitted that the introduction of the aniline dyes (on which a duty has already been included in the tariff) has made it possible to dye and print certain class of goods, but those who have studied the question knew that it will be years before the trade assumes any substantial form, so as to be affected by local production. Again, the 17 crores of goods imported under the heads of grey and coloured twist and grey cloths are from finer counts, such as cannot be produced from Indian cotton. And I understand that one-third of these are imported from the Continents of Europe and America. Practically, therefore the imposition of the duty will not affect Lancashire. It will be borne by the consumer who is generally of the well-to-do class. A tax falling upon them will not be so great a burden as it would be if it fell upon the impoverished agricultural classes. I have heard that it is intended at present to make up the deficit by diverting the Rs. 1½ crore of the annual contribution to the Famine Relief Fund. To do so would be to run the risk of having our finances seriously hampered in those years when unhappily one of these periodical calamities has to be faced. I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Loud applause).

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF INDIA WILL NOT BE UNHEEDED.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla who was received with cheers, said: In supporting the resolution recording our protest against the exclusion of cotton goods from the import duties, so ably moved by Mr. Cotton and supported by the previous speakers, I do not intend to take up much of your time, as sufficient has already been said to make out a very strong case against the inequity proposed to be perpetrated by the Indian Tariff Bill of 1894. We are confronted with the fact that there will be an estimated deficiency in the Budget of three crores and a-half of rupees, and as taxpayers of India we must contribute towards it a sufficient sum of money to enable the Government to tide over the difficulty in making both ends meet. The source from which further revenue has to be obtained is also determined upon, and that is the import duties. It is a significant fact that not a single dissentient or discordant voice has been raised against the levying of these duties. The people of India fully recognize their liability to contribute towards the deficiency in order, that the administration may in no way be hampered and they are prepared to do so, but what they resent is the exclusion of cotton goods from the purview of these duties. The Finance Minister in his speech on the 1st instant, whilst introducing the subject in the Imperial Legislative Council, stated that it was not intended to include cotton goods in the Tariff Bill as such a step would necessitate the imposition of a countervailing excise duty, which it would be so very difficult to collect. Our resolution meets with this objection as we require the inclusion of such cotton goods only as are not manufactured in India. On what grounds Government could refuse to do this is not very clear. It does not however, require great penetration to divine that the real cause is the pressure brought to bear upon the Secretary of State for India by the Manchester manufacturers. The mover of the resolution has conclusively demonstrated that the burden of the duties falls on the tax-payers and not on the manufacturers, but still for some imaginary harm to their interests the Manchester manufacturers command that "this shall not be so." "That cotton goods shall not be included in the Tariff Bill," and this is going to be so. Is this fair? Is this equitable? The best interests of India are sacrificed to meet the exigencies of Party power in Parliament. It is time India should rise to a man and strongly protest against the inequitable treatment it thus receives and I am certain that British sense of justice will prevail and that the unanimous voice of India will not go unheeded. (Applause.)

THE CAUSES OF THE FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, who was cheered on rising said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I rise to speak in support of Mr. Cotton's proposition with some diffidence. Political economy and public finance are subjects in which even experts sometimes flounder, and for a man of my profession it is particularly venturesome to speak on them. Nevertheless as a citizen of the great city taking interest in public questions, I respond to the call of duty. I have closely followed the discussion of the subject of import duties on cotton goods, and I shall offer a few remarks representing the view generally entertained by the Native community. The causes which have led to the imposition of fresh taxation are not perhaps fit subject for comment on this occasion. You will, however, permit me to say that the Native community does not admit that those causes are proper. Our view is that the deficit which has now befallen the Government is in the main of Government's own making. Exchange is only one factor, and that a comparatively small factor—one which under other circumstances Government might have been able to tide over. But it is the forward aggressive military policy, which is, we think principally responsible for the heavy deficit. Lastly, the exchange compensation allowances is a measure which we can never reconcile ourselves with. I know speaking to a meeting so full with members of the European community I shall not meet with symphathy when I say that the Government was not warranted in granting those allowances at a time when it was fully aware of a heavy deficit staring in its face. Exchange compensation allowance is a sort of a bonus to a service which is already in receipt of princely salaries, and it is an injustice to the taxpayers of this country that their interests should be subordinated to those of a class who have succeeded because there was politics to make itself heard. Thus we do not agree that the deficit is incurred properly, and for causes for which Government deserves our sympathy. But the deficit is a fact, and we have to see what is the best way of meeting it. The Government proposed a Tariff Bill and passed it into law, imposing import duties on certain goods. They have deliberately excluded cotton goods from the schedule of dutiable articles, and we are met here to protest against this exclusion. Is the exclusion prompted by any principles of political economy? Is it done by Government out of a conviction that the duties will not be proper in the commercial and other interests of India? No. The exclusion is solely due to the weakness of the Government. The duties, it is no wgenerally admitted, are not protective. Further, it is an established principle of political economy that even protective duties are permissible when they are imperatively required for purposes of revenue.

COTTON DUTIES A NECESSITY.

It is recognised on all hands that the present financial necessities of India require the imposition of the cotton duties. We have the Secretary of State's Council offering with one vote the necessity of their imposition. The Supreme Legislative Council showed a like unanimity. The public of India, European and Native, official and non-official, have declared with one view that the cotton duties are a proper form of taxation. Yet the Government deliberately omits them from its schedule. The exclusion is a tribute of homage to Lancashire agitation. It is again a case of a noisy class succeeding because of its noise. The *Standard* has given us a cool piece of advice that we should leave the cotton duties alone, that the Government in England cannot forego the Lancashire votes that it is a waste of energy on our part to fight the Lancashire agitation. It is a pitiful spectacle that the strong Government of England, which boasts of its strength and its righteousness, should find itself helpless against a small knot of agitators, should bend its knee to them and deliberately adopt a policy which it knows to be unjust and injurious. Such helplessness shows an element of danger in the system of party Government in England, which the Government cannot too soon take steps to remedy. For poor India it is a matter of the gravest consequence. It augurs ill for its finances and for its safety. The official members of the Viceroy's Council have distinctly laid down the principle that whatever their individual opinion on any question they must vote solid for a proposal which the Government in England commands them to pass. If Government is to be conducted on these lines we do not know in what difficulties we may be landed. If public opinion has any power let it be asserted at this time. The Government of India does not need to be convinced of the impropriety of its action. It has already expressed its conviction as plainly as it decently could. It requires to be strengthened. With a united Indian public at its back it may be able to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in England and enable the latter to carry its convictions against the opposition of which it is so terribly afraid at present. With these observations I beg to support the proposition put before you by Mr. Cotton.

The chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried amidst great enthusiasm.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit said: No question has engrossed so much of public attention as the one which has necessitated the holding of this meeting, and the interests it involves are so important and paramount, that I beg to propose that a copy of the resolution just passed be telegraphed at once to the Government of India.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the resolution which was unanimously carried.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Blaney, who was received with loud cheers, said: Gentlemen, I came here like yourselves, a humble spectator of the business, which we have come here to transact to-day. Often and often have I attended in this Hall at public meetings, but never have I seen such unanimity, such spiritedness, such heart, such determination to drive home to the minds of the Government of India the opinion expressed. There is a Government of India I suppose, although we don't know who they really are, and your object is to drive home to the minds of that Government the preposterous, the great injustice now being inflicted on the people of this country. I propose now in your name a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman who has presided on this occasion with such ability. I will conclude with only one remark: that it will be a bad day for this country and a bad day for Great Britain when conflicting political interests are allowed to dominate all over the land. (Loud cheers.) If, gentlemen, the authority and power which should rise above these interests are made subservient to them it will be a sad thing for the authority that has inflicted such an injury upon both countries. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas Lullubhai seconded the resolution, which being put to vote was carried amidst cheers.

The Sheriff thanked those present for the compliment, adding that he thanked them more particularly for their kind attendance that evening.

The proceedings then terminated.

IMPORT DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to ask you if any supporter of import duties as a means of assisting Indian enterprise in industrial directions can show where the benefit to India will come in in the following calculation. I find everybody assumes, and I have not the least doubt correctly, that import duties will strengthen exchange At 1s. 2d. (exchange of Re. 1), a bottle of wine of 1s. 9d., costs in Bombay Re. 1 as. 8 in Indian currency We will add a 5 per cent. import duty and then take exchange as risen to 1s. 3d.

Cost in Bombay	21d.
Add duty 5 per cent............................	1·05
Total cost in English currency............	22·05
	annas.
Exchange this at 1s. 3d. to the Rupee=	23·52
	Rs. a. p.
	= 1 7 6

an advantage to English seller of 6 pies on each bottle of wine. I am referring to the possible advantage of the proposed import duties to Indian industries. India does not produce wine, but for wine read coal, and the reference holds good.—Yours, &c.,

Secunderabad, March 10. F. B.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY UNION AND THE VERNACULARS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Bombay, by the Secretary of the University Union:—

Sirs,—As directed by the committee of the Bombay University Union, I beg to submit the following suggestions regarding the introduction of vernaculars in University examinations, trusting that due attention will be paid to them in the preparation of any scheme to be put before the Senate by you.

The committee is strongly of opinion that the existing burden of studies is already too heavy absolutely as well as when compared with the burden on students in English, Scotch, and other Indian Universities. At the same time it recognizes the great importance and the consequent necessity of introducing vernaculars in University examinations. The conclusion to which it therefore arrives is that they should so be introduced as not to increase the existing burden of studies to any appreciable extent. This can be effected in two ways.

First, the vernaculars can be introduced in University examinations by putting them in the list of optional languages, one of which every student has to select as his second language. Formerly, students were allowed to take up vernaculars as their second language in all the examinations, and even now they can do so in the Matriculation, though not in the higher examinations. There is no reason, why to this old system we should not now resort. Of late much literature has been published in the vernaculars, and there is now more than sufficient of it for the purposes of examination.

Secondly, the vernaculars can be introduced as a compulsory subject, without making the students feel the burden by somewhat curtailing the present course of studies. With regard to this decrease, the committee begs to make the following suggestions.

In the Matriculation, there should be set one paper of vernacular, containing pieces for translation from and into English, and a subject for an essay to be written in the vernacular. No questions of grammar or of any other kind should be allowed in that paper. The committee cannot suggest what to decrease in place of this increase of burden. But it thinks that if the standard laid down for conducting that examination be strictly enforced, students will be fully compensated for this increase of burden. Again, if that examination is held twice a year, the students can be compensated by the consequent decrease of mental anxieties; for it is the mental anxieties that kill more than physical exhaustion.

In the Previous Examination, two papers are at present set in mathematics one, of algebra, and the other of geometry. Now mathematics is not more important than classics or history. The committee, therefore, thinks that instead of these two papers only one should be set containing questions in algebra and geometry. At the same time the standard now prescribed for algebra permutations and combinations and the bionomial theorem should be taken off to give relief for the increase of one paper of vernaculars containing questions from the text books prescribed beforehand.

In the Intermediate Examination the same procedure of prescribing text books may be followed. As regards how to reduce the existing course of studies, the committee suggests that either the paper in physics should be dropped altogether or only one paper should be set in physics and trignometry combined. If the latter course be adopted some portions from both should be dropped, the portion to be dropped from physics being the Laws of Motion, Energy, and Sound. Even now though trignometry and physics have one separate paper for each, they are put under one head for examination purposes, the marks in both being added up.

In the B. A. Examination, the list of compulsory subjects is greatly extended by the recent changes in the Arts Examinations. The result has been, the committee observes with regret, that voluntary subjects are not now learnt with as much attention as was formerly paid to them. It is not, however, desirable to curtail anything of the necessary subjects recently introduced in that examination. The committee, therefore, suggests than instead of making the vernaculars compulsory in that examination, a new group of English and the vernacular should be added to the existing voluntary groups, one of which every student has to select. This arrangement will also do more for the cultivation of vernaculars than the arrangement of making them compulsory in that examination.

Hoping that a favourable consideration will be accorded to our suggestions.—Yours, &c.,

MANILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL. B.,
Hon. Secretary.

THE Pope celebrated mass at the Papal altar in St. Peter's on the morning of Feb. 18, the occasion being the conclusion of his Holiness's episcopal jubilee. Borne on the Sedia Gestatoria, and preceded by a long cortege of cardinals and bishops, Leo XIII. entered the Basilica from the Pieta Chapel at twenty minutes to ten, his appearance being signalled by enthusiastic and prolonged cheers from the vast assemblage which thronged the church. It is estimated that about 50,000 persons were present, including a large number of pilgrims from all parts of Italy and many foreign visitors. The Diplomatic body, the members of the Roman nobility, the Knights of the Order of Malta, and the leaders of the various deputations occupied special stands on the four sides of the altar. At the conclusion of the mass, the Pope intoned the Te Deum, which was chanted by the entire congregation. His Holiness afterwards again took his seat in the Sedia Gestatoria, and, placing the tiara on his head, pronounced the benediction before the altar rails in full view of the whole assemblage. The Pope then returned to his apartments. As he was carried down the aisle, loud cheers of "Long live the Pope," arose from all parts of the building, and continued until his Holiness had re-entered the Pieta Chapel. The ceremony was over at a quarter-past eleven. It was remarked that the Pontiff, although visibly affected, looked in good health, and that he gave the Benediction in a strong, clear voice.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemist and Druggists in Auber.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN A MASTER AND HIS SERVANT.

FREDERICK WHITE *vs.* ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

MR. S. SLATER and Mr. Lowndes, barristers-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff in the first suit, and the defendant in the cross suit. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, represented the defendant in the first suit and the plaintiff in the cross suit.

The Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—In suit 176 of 1894 F. White sues to recover from Adamji Peerbhoy a sum of Rs. 149-1-1 alleged to be due to him for one month's wages. In suit 1252 of 1894, Adamji Peerbhoy sues to recover from F. White a sum of Rs. 1,980 as damages sustained in consequence of the breach by F. White of an agreement of service, dated 26th October, 1893. As the main question for decision was whether or not the defendant in suit 1252 of 1894 had broken his agreement, I will first proceed to pronounce judgment in that suit. The facts as to which there was but little dispute are shortly as follows:—In June, 1893, the plaintiff Adamji Peerbhoy was in want of another European in his leather factory at Sion and through his son authorised Mr. Thomas Lane who was then and is now his foreman, to write to the defendant in England asking him to come out to India in the plaintiff's employ. Lane's letter is in evidence (No. 2) thereinafter setting out particulars of salary, &c., he concludes by stating that the defendant's duty would he to do sleaker whitening and waxing and assisting him by taking charge of his works in his absence. The defendant by letter consented, and subsequently on the 26th October, 1893, signed the agreement (Ex. A) whereby he was engaged for three years as foreman currier or assistant currier. The defendant sailed for Bombay where he arrived on the 20th November, 1893, and took up his appointment on the following day. Up to the 12th December the defendant worked in the currier shop. On that day an order was issued by the manager requiring him to take charge of "ammunition fancy staining and dying work" only—other works being apportioned to Mr. Lane (Ex. B). On the following day the defendant wrote to the plaintiff declining to obey the order on the ground that two foremen were not required in one shop, and that Mr. Lane was quite competent to manage. On the 17th December he was again requested to obey the order (Exh. D.) and on the 18th December he wrote again refusing on practically the same ground asserting, erroneously, that he had not been engaged as foreman but assistant currier. On the 20th December the plaintiffs' solicitors wrote to him suspending him until he should apologize and take charge of the department. To this the defendant replied by a letter dated 23rd December and couched in a somewhat offensive strain statements that he was required to do all the fancy leather staining and dying work which was not in his agreement and expressing his willingness to work as a currier. The plaintiff wrote again on the 5th January giving him another opportunity, to which came a reply from the defendant's solicitors stating that ammunition fancy leather staining and dyeing was not part of a currier's work. Further letters followed and then this action was filed, while having previously filed his suit (176 of 1894) for wages. The defendant denies the breach of contract and disputes the amount of damages. As regards the breach of contract the defendant now maintains that he was not bound to obey the order of the 12th December inasmuch as staining and dyeing form no part of a currier's work, and were therefore not within the scope of his agreement. He says that as a fact he knows not the art of staining or dyeing and so could not perform it if he wished. As to this contention I must say that in my opinion on the correspondence alone the defendant is, so to speak, out of Court. This was not the reason given by him in his letters nor was the reason for the dismissal simply his refusal to do staining and dyeing. The defendant's letters, though the letters of an ill-educated man, are perfectly plain in their meaning and expressed clearly what was passing in his mind at the date of writing. There is no ambiguity whatever to be explained. In his letters of the 13th and 17th December, written by the way with Mr. Lane's knowledge, and, I presume, consent, the sole reason alleged for his refusal, is his unwillingness to act as foreman when Mr, Lane was there. It would, be says, not he "in accord with things of working" and would also be an insult to Mr. Lane. Where the insult to Mr. Lane comes, in, it is difficult to see, as Mr. Lane was not in any way to be subordinated to the defendant, but put in charge of completely separate work with a power of supervision, however, over that in defendant's charge. The effect of these letters, was not in any way way explained away by the defendants' counsel, indeed he completely ignored them. It would in my opinion be impossible to support the defendant's present contention in any other way. The subsequent letters of the defendant and his solicitors do not help him much. It is true he complains there of being set to do work outside his province, but unfortunately he contends that "Ammunition and fancy staining and dyeing" work is all work extraneous to that of a currier. Now it is abundantly proved by the evidence of the plaintiff's and the defendant's witnesses alike that at all events ammunition work is currier's work and that a very considerable portion of the process of preparing fancy leather is done by the currier and the whole process is performed in the currier's shop. The defendant had in fact during the month in which he worked at the factory, been employed on ammunition work. It was therefore no excuse in any case for him to refuse to perform the order unconditionally. It was not contended for the defendant that his refusal on the grounds stated in his first two letters would not be a breach of his agreement, and in my opinion his refusal on such grounds did amount to a breach of the contract which would justify the plaintiff in taking the course which he did, of suspending and finally dismissing the defendant. As, however, it has been argued before me that there was at the time of dismissal a good reason to the defendant for refussing to obey the order, and that, that reason may now be pleaded as a defence in this suit, I will proceed shortly to consider it. But I must first express my doubt as to whether a reason can thus be relied on when as a fact the dismissal has proceeded on other grounds. If this reason had been stated in plain and unambiguous term to the plaintiff it might possibly have altered his course of dealing with the defendant, and it seems to me that the defendant, ought not to be bound by the line, which he then pursued and on which the plaintiff acted. The reason, however, such as it is, is this:—That staining and dyeing form no part of a currier's work and as such the defendant could not he expected to perform it. It is no doubt true that staining and dyeing are strictly speaking included among the various processes which are implied in the word "Curry." They are a later developement of the art—additional processes by which the leather as curried, is given some distinctive colour. They are also in themselves entirely distinct processes. At the same time they are often included in speaking of currying, as for instance, in Mr. Lane's own articles in the journal which has been put in as an exhibit in the case. Moreover they are performed, when performed in the currier's shop and are intimately connected with that portion of the whole process of preparing leather. It would seem to be the duty of a foreman currier, who pretends to know anything about his work to have some knowledge of staining if not dyeing. Mr. Lane says that he obtained his knowledge of staining when employed as a foreman currier at Godalming He has as such foreman currier all along seen to the staining done in the plaintiff's factory and that of Cooper Allan's factory at Cawnpore. Mr. Barnett admitted that the foreman currier did the staining though he contended it was only as an experiment. I think, therefore, that it must be held that at any rate in India staining would form part of the work which a foreman currier would be expected to take up—whether his skill or knowledge of the art be more or less (see Clause 3 of the agreement). As to dying it is admitted that none has been done in the plaintiff's factory nor while the defendant was employed there; was there any prospect of its being taken in hand yet awhile. This must have been known to the defendant and would therefore form no excuse for his not taking charge of the department. Even though it might be termed *inter alia*—the dyeing department. As to the splitting machine of which the defendant alleged that he did not understand the working, this was not put forward as a reason for his refusal, but was mentioned by him in his evidence. It would be no ground, I think, for refusing to carry out an agreement of service that a machine happened to be used in the factory which the defendant did not thoroughly understand. I have not thought it necessary to examine the evidence in detail, but I ought, I think, to mention that the value of the evidence of Lane and Barnett given on the defendant's side is very considerably discounted by the motives which brought them into the box. They are personal friends of the defendant and apparently bear no good-will to the plaintiff. They have been instrumental in collecting moneys by subscription for the defence of this suit, a collection, which has been started by the promulgation of a circular of a somewhat defamatory nature and for which they may possibly be called to account in another court. On the whole case, therefore, I am of opinion that the defendant was not justified in refusing to take over charge of the work allotted to him and that he must be taken to have broken his contract. Mr. Brown did not press for damages, but it was admtted by the defendant's counsel [illegible] the amount of his passage money from England paid by the plaintiff and the £5 advanced on account of wages. These two sums are stated together at Rs. 651. From this Rs. 15-14-11 must be deducted as the equivalent of £1 for which the defendant gives credit in his suit. There will, therefore, be a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 635-1-1 and costs on that amount. In suit 176 of 1894 it was admitted by Mr. Brown that wages were due to White for the month for which he served. White himself gives credit for the £1 and the other £4 out of the £5 have been accounted for in the other suit No. 1252 of 1894. There will therefore be a decree in suit No. 176 of 1894 for the plaintiff for Rs. 149 1-1 and costs. I certify the professional costs of the plaintiff in suit No. 1252 of 1894 at Rs. 51, and direct that the amount of the decree in suit 176 of 1894 he set off against the amount of the decree in suit No. 1252 of 1894 in part satisfaction.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Riddell, Lieut, Beng on leave from Umballa.
Barnes, Surg Major Bo A W S on leave from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.

Cockburn, Major. R E, from furlough to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD QUARTERS.

To-ay and to-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD QUARTERS.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. The firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place at Coorla on Saturday next the 17th instant, from 6-15 a.m. to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 p.m., to dusk in the evening.

3. There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 17th instant at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 17h instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Commandant particularly requests that all members who possibly can will attend the above parade, as the Annual Inspection will shortly take place.

3. Members are particularly requested to complete their class firing before the 31st instant as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

4. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters to-day at 6 p.m. and every Thursday until further orders.

5. B Company will compete for the Bayley Shield on Wednesday 21st instant.

The following members are requested to be present at Coorla on the 21st. Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Sergts W G Nicoll, G Greenman, W Hussey, Corpl Veevers, Volrs J Mason, A V Wingrove, Jemings, Willard and O'Brien.

6. D Company Team will Competete for the Bayley Shield on Wednesday the 21st instant.

The following members will compose the team:—Quarter-Master-Sergt Stephens, Cr-Sergt Black, Sergts McKinnon, Gordon, and Long, Corpls High, Bullock and Valladares and Volunteers A D'Silva, A Keane, H S Sharp and F Steers.

7. C Company Team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Tuesday the 20th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday at 6-45 o'clock this morning. Putties to be worn Members are requested to appear on parade with all arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Mr F W Porter is permitted to resign H M's I C S.

Mr A McMillan is permitted to resign H M's I C S.

Surg-Maj J Lewtas, M D, I M St (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sany and Medl Depts, during the absence on furlough for one year of Surg Lieut Col D Wilkie, M B.

The Rev S S Scott, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Jr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A Lesmond, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for eight months, in extension of that sanctioned by the Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Maj W H White, R E, Supdtg Engr, 3rd class, temporary, State Railways, and Offg Consulting Engr, to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Division, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col J A Little, or until further orders.

Mr E W Arundell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Division, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr in that Division until the return from furlough of Mr H Rigg or until further orders.

Mr F Rawson, Examr of Accounts, is, on return from leave appointed Govt Examr of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

The services of Lieut P J F Macaulay, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Rev and Agri Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major I MacIvor, ISC, Pol Agent of the 3rd class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Rev Commr in Baluchistan, from date of assuming charge, vice Lieut A H McMahon, CIE, and during the absence on furlough of Mr H S Barnes, or until further orders.

Lieut Col H A Vincent, ISC, Squad Commdr and 2nd in Command, 1st Regt, Central India Horse (seconded), and President of the Council of Regency in the Rampur State, is appointed on reversion from foreign service, to be an Addl Pol Agent of the 1st class, and Pol Agent in Baghelkhand and Supdt of the Rewa State, from date of assuming charge, vice Lieut Col D Robertson, who has been appointed a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior.

The Govt Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J S Findlay as Acting Vice Consul for Greece at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr P Stathacopaulos.

The services of G W Gayer, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept when he relinquished charge of his duties as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Ajmere.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A E Wild, Consvr, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, is appointed Consvr of the Bengal Forest Circle, during Mr Dansey's absence, or until further orders, and will assume charge of that Circle on being relieved of charge of the Central Forest Circle in the N-W P and Oudh.

Mr R H E Thompson, Consvr, 3rd grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Mr Dansey.

Mr H H Davis, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle, until relieved by Mr. Wild.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr.-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—To be Honorary Surgeons:—Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col D Sinclair, M B, I M S. Surg-Lieut-Col J D Edge, M D, Army Med Staff. Surg-Maj S H Browne, M D, I M S.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I S C from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieutenants—John Grahame Edwards, Royal Irish Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt. Ian Hamilton Campbell, Highland Light Infy, offg Squad Officer, 7th B C.

The undermentioned officer of the unattached list of the British Army is admitted to the I S C from date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut George Annesley Rose Watts, Squad Officer, B L.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India:—Surg-Col J G Pilcher, Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospls Bengal, Offg Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospls, N W P and Oudh (p a) for eight months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Capt L N Herbert, I S C, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of B I (p a). for two years. Brig Surg Lieut Col the Hon'ble A S Lethbridge, MD, CSI, Genl Supdt of Thagi and Dacoiti, Addl Member of Council of the Gov-Gen for making Laws and Regulations (p a), for 281 days

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col V G L Eyre, I S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command 34th (Punjab) Regt of B I (Pioneers). Lieut Col R K Ridgeway, V C, I S C, Commdt, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of B I, for one year. Maj J C F Gordon, I S C, Commdt 6th (The Prince of Wales) Regt of B C, for eight months Lieut G R Vanrenen, I S C, Wing Officer, 16th (the Lucknow) Regt of B I, for one year

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate Sub-Condr W Sinclair, Asst Barrack Master, Mily Works Dept, for one year. Sub-Condr G E Chapman, Ord Dept, for one year

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt C S Rose, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, P W Dept (m c) for six months Lieut F G C Humfrey, I R C, attached 12th Regt of B C (u p a), for fourteen days

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Captain—Lieut Percy William Drake Drockman, To be Surgeon-Colonels—Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col G C Ross, vice Surg-Col C P Costello, retired Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col W P Warburton, M D, vice Surg-Col G C Chesnaye, retired. Col A Bloomfield, I S C, is admitted to be colonel's allowance, Bengal—Sub-Condr H Rogers to be Condr, and Sergt Walter Henry Skeaf to be Sub-Condr, from the 10th Dec 1893, vice Condr T Mithan, transferred to the pension establishment Sub-Condr J Carter to be Condr, and Sergt W A Armstrong to be Sub Condr vice Condr Alfred Wakeman, transferred to the pension establishment, Madras Sub Condr J C Bay, to be Condr from 8th Jan 1894, vice Condr F Beart, reduced to Sub Condr.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as sub ast apothecaries:—H A J Gidney, P S Blaker, W T Kidbey, E G A Matthews, A A E Baptst, E V Duckworth, P H H Munrowd A J Hardarker, C A R Haegert, R H Tapsell, A D C Perdrian, A G Culpeper, J G T Mathews, E A Picachy, E O Johnson and G Thoy. Allahabad Vol R C—W B Butcher, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Murphy, promoted. Agra Vol R C—Capt L H Reid, I S C, to be Capt, vice Straight, resigned. R P Atkinson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Hardinge, promoted. Allahabad Vol R C—Capt E Lawrence to be Maj, vice Thomson, resigned. Lieut W C Howard, to be Capt vice Lawrence, promomoted. Second-Lieut G W Murphy to be Lieut, vice Howard, promoted. Second Lieut W J Minahan, to be Lieut vice Winn, transferred to the unattached list. Agra Volr R C Second-Lieut John Alfred Mandeville Hardinge, to be Lieut to complete the establishment. 1st Battn, Calcutta Vol R C Second-Lieut G J C Tovey, resigns his Commission 1st Punjab Volr R C Captain T E Lander, resigns his Commission, Allahabad Vol R C Maj J B Thomson, resigns his Commission Rohilkand Vol R C Lieut J Stuart, resigns his Commission.

IMPORT DUTIES.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S OPINIONS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

17. For purposes of a still more accurate and scientific examination of the growth of Army and Civil Charges and Exchange, the Council beg to submit the following tables A and B, based on the principle of the *average per annum* of the charges for the eight years :—

A.

Statement showing total growth of net military expenditure, civil salaries and establishments and miscellaneous charges from 1884-85 to 1892-93.*

Particulars.	In Crores of Rupees.		
	1884-85.	Annual average, 1885-86 to 1892-93.	Total growth in 8 years.
Net Army Services (exclusive of Exchange)	15·20	18·28	3·08
,, Military Roads	0·95	1·14	0·19
,, Special Defences	..	0·51	0·51
Total Military Expenditure ..	16·15	19·93	3·78
Civil Salaries & Establishment.	10·37	11·65	1·28
Miscellaneous Civil Charges ...	3·59	3·73	0·14
Total Civil Expenditure	13·96	15·38	1·42
Total Military and Civil	30·11	35·31	5·20

*Revised Estimates.

B.

Statement showing the total growth of Sterling Remittances and Loss by Exchange from 1884-85 to 1892-93.*

Particulars.		In Millions.		
		1884-85.	Average annual growth, 1885-86 to 1892-93.	Total growth in 8 years.
Sterling Remittances	£	13·75	14·59	0·84
Total loss by Exchange ..	Rx.	3·35	6·30	2·95
Loss by Exchange on Army Services only	Rx.	0·94	1·74	0·80

*Revised Estimates.

18. The results of the above may be thus compared :—

		Crores.
1.	Average growth of Army Expenditure in 8 years compared with 1884-85	3·78
2.	Do. Civil and Miscellaneous do.	1·42
	Total	5·20
3.	Do. Loss by Exchange	2·95
	Average Excess of Army and Civil charges over Exchange in 8 years	2·25

19. It is to be hoped that the Council have conclusively demonstrated by means of the foregoing statistical analyses that it is fallacious to ascribe to exchange and exchange only the cause of the deficit which must be laid principally at the door of the army and the civil charges. It is not uninstructive, therefore, at this stage to examine the growth of the last eight years' net revenue and trace its absorption. From the following table C it will be seen that the net growth amounted in 8 years to 5·97 crores.

C.

Statement showing Total Growth of net Revenue from 1884-85 to 1892-93.*

Heads of Revenue..	In Crores of Rupees.		
	1884-85.	Average annual growth, 1885-86 to 1892-93.	Total growth in 8 years.
Land	18·42	19·90	1·48
Opium	5·84	6·16	0·32
Salt	6·02	7·19	1·17
Stamps	3·42	3·82	0·40
Excise	3·88	4·55	0·67
Provincial Rates	2·73	3·19	0·46
Customs	0·86	1·28	0·42
Assessed Taxes	0·48	1·36	0·88
Forests	0·30	0·55	0·05
Registration	0·10	0·15	0·2
Tributes	0·70	0·74	0·04
Total	42·75	48·89	6·14
Net Total, less Assignments	41·52	47·49	5·97

* Revised Estimates.

Of these

	Increase in Crores.
(1) Land Revenue	1·48
(2) Salt	1·17
(3) Income Tax	0·89
(4) Excise	0·67 and
(5) Customs	0·42

make up a total of 4·63 crores. So that it would seem that the army charges alone absorbed all the large increases under the principal heads of revenue ; while

(6) Stamp	0·40
(7) Rates	0·46
(8) Opium	0 32 and
(9) Forests, &c.	0·31

absorbed the civil charges.

20. Next, the Council would take leave to remind Goverment that another cause which has contributed in no small a measure to the deficit is the exchange compensation allowance granted indiscriminately to the Services. It is indeed a matter of profound regret that while all other classes of the community were patiently resigning themselves to the currency legislation, in spite of acutely suffering more or less from its evil consequences, the servants of Government should have chosen the very period of the economic crisis for demanding compensation allowance! In its reply to the Indian Association of Calcutta on the subject, the Government stated that there was no legal justification for the grant. It was purely an act of generosity at the expense of the helpless taxpayers of the empire, and as such was misplaced and altogether uncalled for. It comes to this that the taxpayers exist solely for the Services and not the Services for the taxpayers. And when it is borne in mind that the servants of Government are allowed salries which are not only liberal but extravagant, having no parallel in the administration of any civilised country in the world, the liberality shown by the Government seems wholly unjustifiable. Government should be just before it is generous. While an indirect taxation of a most burdensome character has been inflicted on the people by the currency legislation, passed on June 26th, in a condition of extreme panic, it is a matter of deep regret Government should have not only ignored the fact but made that burden still heavier by awarding compensation, and, that too indiscriminately—making no difference between the case of those covenanted servants who entered the service before and after 1886 or those that made no remittances at all, and even allowing it to Eurasians who are domiciled in India and consider themselves as Statutory Natives. But what is even more to be regretted is the fact of the allowance being made when Government was in the midst of its direct financial difficulties and when it knew that it had no funds to provide for it save by means of extra taxation. In urging justification for the allowance the Hon'ble the Finance Minister stated that some private firms were known to have allowed compensation to their servants. That may be so. But the Council would be surprised to learn if it could be said that mercantile firm which was not in a positon to balance its losses against its income was found to have increased its establishment charges. But this is precisely the position of Government. A private firm under the circumstances, as a rule, would either reduce its establishment or curtail its expenses, unless it chose to intensify its embarrassments.

21. But whatever the grievances of the servants may be, the Council are convinced that they have scarcely any foundaion in fact. It has been alleged that they are unable to make both ends meet for the support of their families in England, owing to the smaller equivalent in gold that they now obtain for their rupee remittances. From the following table D of prices of various articles of consumption in an ordinary English family (extracted from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom), it would seem that in almost all items there has been a considerable fall compared with prices in 1882, which ranges from 3 to 47 per cent. The fact conclusively proves that a smaller quantity of gold now buys as much, if not more, than what it purchased ten years ago. So that the alleged hardship would seem to be more imaginary than real. But even admitting for argument's sake that there is hardship, the question which the Government had to consider was whether the hardship entailed on the vast population, compared with whom the Services are a microscopic minority, is less. It is indeed grievous that while the people are resignedly enduring the burden of all kinds thrown on them by Government, the Services should only think of themselves and make no sacrifices whatever for the national good.

D.

Statement contrasting average price of the undermentioned Articles in the United Kingdom in 1882 and 1892, with percentage of increase or Decrease. (Vide Statistical Abstract United Kingdom 40th No. p.p. 140-143.

Articles.	Per.	1882.	1892.	Percentage. + or —
Wheat	Cwt.	10·67s.	7·66s.	—30
Do. Flour	,,	16·33s.	11·10s.	—47
Other Flour	,,	10·09s.	8 27	—18
Bacon	,,	53 04s.	40·86s	—23
Hams	,,	55·56s.	47·30s.	—15
Beef	,,	51·57s.	40·78s.	—21
Butter	,,	5·23£	5·48£	+5
Margarine	,,	3·60£	2·84£	—21
Cheese	,,	2·80£	2·43£	—15
Coffee	,,	3·81£	4·65£	+22
Eggs	Doz.	8·44d.	8·18d.	—3
Fish	Cwt.	33·56s.	21·64s.	—35
Lard	,,	55·95s.	35·88s.	—34
Salted Meat	,,	3·35£	2·65£	—32
Preserved Meat	,,	3·02£	2·41£	—19
Olive Oil	Ton	40·39£	37·24£	— 7·80
Onions	Basket	3·39s.	3·28s.	— 3·24
Potatoes	Cwt.	6·67s.	6·32s,	— 5·51
Pork	,,	40·18s.	34·20s.	—15
Rice	,,	7·98s.	6·89s.	—13
Spices	lb.	13·49d.	7·75d.	—42
Sugar	Cwt.	28·67s.	17 06s.	—40
Tea	lb.	12·58d.	10·07d.	—20
Barley	Cwt.	7·12s.	6·04	—15
Oats	,,	6·75s.	6·40s.	—5
Maize	,,	7·15s.	5·33	—25
Brandy	Gallon	9·02s.	9·02s.	*
Wine	,,	6·95s.	6·95s.	*
Cigars	lb.	14·21s.	9·20s.	—35
Tobacco	,,	10·06d.	9·98d.	—08
Candles	Doz. lb.	67·36d.	53·30s.	—21
Paraffin	Cwt.	1·76£	1·36£	—22
Almonds	,,	3·4£	3·36£	—1
Apples	Bush.	6·57s.	6·00	—8
Currants	Cwt.	26·72d.	23·14	—13
Raisins	,,	37·45d.	30·23	—19
Oranges, &c.	Bush.	7·86d.	6·07s.	—22
Buttons	Gross.	2·21d.	1·76s.	—20
Cotton Yarn	lb.	1·08d.	1·05d.	—3
Feathers	,,	68·83s.	22·71s.	—70
Boots and Shoes	Doz. Pair	3·98£	3·15£	—26
Gloves	Pair.	23·87d,	21·38d.	—10
Linen Yarn	lb.	10·76d.	9·27d.	—16
Silk Raw	,,	16·54d.	13·09s.	—26
Woollens	,,	42·53d.	40·80d.	—40
Paperwriting	Cwt.	35·29d.	23·44s.	—43

22. The true causes of the present embarrassment, as analysed above, would appear to be, firstly, the extraordinary growth of military and civil expenditure during the last eight years ; secondly, the drag which Upper Burmah entails on the general revenues of the empire ; and, thirdly, the unjustifiable exchange compensation allowance. It is a matter of regret that no suggestion has yet come from Government as to the stoppage of the allowance and the curtailment of the over-grown charges. These ought to be considered in priority to all other means of averting the deficit. There is nothing to show that any serious attempt at retrenchment, either in India or England, has been made. Even the sterling charges have been allowed to grow. From 14 millions in 1884-85, they have now risen to 18 millions. The Council need hardly repeat what they have already observed before that the greater the burden of these charges the heavier the loss by exchange which becomes doubly grievous in a falling silver market. It is a maxim of State that expenditure is regulated by policy, and unless the policy of the Government in its military and civil administration undergoes considerable modification in view of the chronic condition of its finances, the Council believe that no amount of additional taxation will stem the recurring tide of deficit. Taxation has more or less reached its limits. Moreover, it is a question whether new taxes should be imposed in times of profound peace. There is neither war nor famine at present. Should, unfortunately either of these events occur or both, as was the case in 1877-78, the reserve power of the country would have to be seriously trenched upon. But if the power is discounted beforehand, it is to be feared, that the Government will find the greatest difficulty in meeting those dire contingencies whenever they occur. Under the cirumstances the necessity of continually husbanding their resources should be the first care of Government, and, next, strict control over expenditure. As to retrenchment, it is a matter of experience that no sooner they are effected at the recommendation of Departmental Committees than they are neutralised, and more than neutralised, by additional expenditure in other directions. This is most deplorable.

As to the deficit of 3½ crores it snould be met by a reduction in the army charges, the cost of special defence works, military roads ; by alleviating the burden of the net charges annually incurred on Upper Burmah and entirely doing away with the unjust compensation allowance which is likely to cost over a crore of rupees.

23. Opposed as the Council are in principle to any kind of Custom's duty, whether on imports or exports, which has the effect of retarding or hampering the arts, manufactures, trade and industry of the country, they have no objection to the Government levying a mild duty for purposes of revenue. Indirect taxation on articles of consumption is much to be deprecated as it has a uniform tendency in the long run to enhance prices for the ultimate consumer, though the burden is more or less unperceived. Again it would be grievous to put it on the shoulders of those who could ill afford to bear it. It can only be tolerated in cases where the taxation is unfelt and where its weight is cast upon those who are fully able to sustain it. Under the circumstances the Council extremely regret to notice that this principle of indirect taxation is almost wholly abandoned in the new Tariff Act which on the one hand seeks to levy duties on a variety of commodities which the Government of the day in 1882 had most wisely given up as neither advantageous for purposes of revenue nor desirable in the interests of the prosperity of the country itself ; and on the other exempts from its purview the only class of merchandise, an import duty on which, it is universally admitted, was never felt before, and by which a large revenue was previously raised without the slightest difficulty. The Council cannot but enter their most emphatic protest on the exemption from the present Tariff Act of foreign cotton goods which do not compete with the products of Indian cotton manufactories. The net imports of these goods has averaged 23 crores since 1882; while the total value of the rest of the imports of merchandise averaged 34 crores, so that it is self-evident that the revenue which is now sought to be raised from a variety of articles of merchandise, many of little or no consideration, could have been easily obtained from the other, not to say anything of the large saving in the charges of Customs establishments. A large quantity, again, of the fabrics find their way in Native States. The Council are constrained to observe that it is an unjust fiscal policy, which leaves untaxed one, and that the most imporatant and valuable, class of imported merchandise, and taxes a variety of others some of which are certainly open to grave objection, as for instance, copper, iron, and brass, dyeing materials, and so forth.

24. The Council have already observed that a duty on raw metals is objectionable. There are a variety of articles of domestic use by the poorest masses made from iron, copper and brass. It is a hardship that our poor indigenous manufactures, which are having a struggling existence, and which the Government is anxious to see flourishing, should be subjected to any import duty. And to place a differential duty on petroleum is, in the opinion of the Council, a greater hardship. It is a novel principle of taxation which would justify an enhanced duty on an article of consumption by the masses on account of its cheapness! But if that principle is to be at all admitted, the Council would take leave to remark that there are a variety of imports which owing to more than one reason have been cheapened during the last ten years. To assert that therefore it coustitutesi a fair ground for putting a differential duty on petroleum is an argument which passes comprehension. The Council respectfully beg to remind Government that were not petroleum so extensively used by the masses, even the revenue at present derived from the one-anna duty might not have been anything approaching 10 lakhs. The masses are already paying more than their fair share of taxation. They have undoubtedly been further burdened by the unwise currency legislation of June last, and it is most unjust that an article of daily consumption like petroleum should be taxed at a higher rate of duty than that levied upon every other article of commerce. Again, in this connection it should not be forgotten that the less the burden of indirect taxation on the masses in a country comparatively so poor as India, the greater is the reserve power the Government possesses of encroaching on their limited resources in case of a dire emergency like war or famine. It would be extremely dangerous to deprive the poor of any slight advantage resulting from cheapened articles of daily consumption. As Lord Cromer (then Sir Evelyn Baring) observed, when remitting the salt duty of eight annas per maund in 1882, that even a small sum of eight annas yearly saved by each unit of the poorest masses was sufficient to enable him to buy 3 yards of cloth or a *lotee* as a chattel of household furniture. When the Government on the one hand is so extremely generous to its servants at the expense of this very class of tax-payers, it is surprising to observe how ungenerous it is in dealing with this duty on petroleum. But if this principle, namely, that an article should be taxed double because it is cheap, is to be pushed to its logical conclusion, then, perhaps no class of goods more than foreign cotton, which is certainly cheaper now than what it was ten years ago, should be taxed on that ground alone, apart from all others. But it is most deplorable that this class of goods should have been at all exempted from the schedule of the Tariff Act. In every part of the vast empire the public have protested against this glaring exclusion. It is loudly alleged that in this matter the interests of India are grievously allowed to be sacrificed to those of Lancashire whose fifty-seven votes are of such great use to either of the great parties in the House of Commons. But it is to be hoped the Government of India will deem its paramount duty to represent to her Majesty's Government that such an exclusion is not only iniquitous but the subject of great public scandal. There is a universal feeling of indignation among all class of the grat community of India on this subject. But the Council would not lengthen this represention by any further observations on it.

25. In coclusion the Council are of opinion that the causes of the present financial embarrassment are to be primarily sought in the appalling growth of military expenditure, in the increase of Civil salaries and establishments and miscellaneous charges in the unjust and indiscriminate compensation allowance to the Services, in the hasty and unwise currency legislation of June last, and in the net charges on Upper Burmah which are still a severe strain on the general revenues of the empire. But for the combined causes above referred to there might have been no deficit in the national budget, and the loss by exchange even at the present low rate, might have been borne by the revenues. In order to meet further deficit in the near future it is imperative that the Army and Civil charges be retrenched so as to bring them back to the level of the figures at which they respectively stood in 1884-85 ; that the burden of the sterling liabilities be alleviated by economies in that portion of the Home charges which it is not obligatory to discharge in gold and by a stricter control on fresh capital outlay on Railway and Public Works guaranteed by the State, and, lastly, that persistent efforts be made to obtain from the British Treasury a fair share of the military burdens now singly borne by India.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

PHEROZBSHAH M. MEHTA,
President and Chairman of the Council.
DINSHAH EDULJEE WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Oscarshall, 767 tons, captain W Reichborn, cleared yesterday for Busreh in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Ebro, 1591 tons, Captain T R Watson, saild yesterday for Aden Hull, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Fazilka (s)	Lovell	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Ebro (s)	Watson	Hull, &c.
	H M Flagship Boadicea	Giffard	Karachi.
	Oscarshall (s)	Reichborn	Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clyde for Aden.
,, Vindobona for China, &c
,, Rheinfels for Hamburg and Bremen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—1,600 cwts linseed oil cakes, Temple and Co ; 620 cwts linseed cake, H Shaik Adum and Co ; 200 cwts wheat, and 8,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 1,050 cwts linseed, N Nensee ; 1,022 cwts mustardseed 300 cwts methyseed, and 100 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 5,851 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomarsee ; 3,030 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, H S H Soomar ; 750 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co ; 100 cwts coir yarn, C Maljee ; 7 bales woollen cuttings, The Indian and Foreign Agency and Co; 50 bales hemp, V Soonderjee; 55 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 2 bales silk waste, D Balcrishna ; 45 bales wool, D Nanjee ; 55 bales wool, M Balu ; 16 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 61 bales wool, H Jamall ; 155 bales wool, B Fuckeerchand ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 315 bales cotton, and 980 cwts oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co ; 750 cwts wheat bran, V G Thanvi ; 25 cwts gum, and 390 cwts myrabollams, B Madhawjee.

Persia s—889 cwts bone meal, J Ludha ; 15 bales wool, and 43 bales goat hair, H M Aba ; 205 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 70 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 bales skins, A H Janmamed ; 41 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat bran, O Martin and Co ; 8 cwts mother of pearl shell, and 35 cwts tortoiseshell, N Meanee.

Springfield s—60 cwts coir yarn, C Maljee; 2,000 cwts mussoor, 391 cwts kurdaseed and 501 cwts lang, A Blascheck and Co ; 506 cwts dry ginger, J Laljee ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 16,500 cwts bone meal C Mahomed.

FOR GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—260 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Eton s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 650 cwts myrabollams O Martin and Co ; 24 cwts gum, and 12 cwts myrabollams Ruttonjee C Patell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Raisby s—5,022 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Urania s—613 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Quantock s—400 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co ; 133 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelaida s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed 1,000 cwts linseed, 900 cwts mustardseed, 511 cwts gum, and 1,015 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.
St Giles s—470 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 310 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—200 bales cotton, 4,239 cwts teelseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, and 4,218 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Imaum s—100 cwts olibanum, John Fachiri.
Persia s—771 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour M Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ramillies s—120 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 419 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bezwada s—279 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—6 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co ; 10 tons old iron, D Rajan ; 500 cwts onions, The Union and Co ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 285 bales twist and 25 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 152 cwts raisins and 9 cwts genda horns, Yau Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—75 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers ; 90 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

12-93—K D Shroff Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikun and another vs Abdool Reman bin Bapoo Saheb Tungarker—Ardesir H and D Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

484-93—In person a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Latifabai.
75-92—Mathubai and G—Motichand Harukchand and another vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Craigie L and O.
307-93—Bhaishunker and J—Ramnarayen Natooram vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edjelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

377-89—Litttle, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregrosa and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne, G and S,

Defended New Long Causes.

627-93—Mathubhai and J—Framjee Dinshaw Petit vs Mahomed Hussein bin Hoosein Mahomed Changi—Payne G and S.
629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alis Salubai vs Pandoo Kassinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.

For Further Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

62-92—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

236-93—Framjee and M—Maneckjee Furdoonjee Mehta and another vs Noormahomedbhai Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and others—Thakoredas D and C.
108-92—Ardasier H and D—The Advocate General and another vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, Little N and B and W and G.
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
390-93—Payne J and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dosseekirpal —Mansuklal D and J.
407-93—Tyabjee and D for Pauper—Hajee Khan Hubib Khan vs Ramjee Antone and another—Chalk W and S.
370-93—Ardasir H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Chundabhoy and another vs Goculdas Madhowjee and another—Little S N and B.
258-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagru—Bland and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Dismissal.

313-93—Dikshit and H—Cullianjee Amerchand vs Runsooljee Vithuldas—Little S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

500-92—In person—Badrudin Valad Shaik Shaeb Metheker vs Jamnadas Javerdas—Little S N and B—Part heard.
216-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Pestonjee Nanavati vs Bhicajee—Pestonjee, R and K.
399-93—V M Pakvasa and anothers—Harrichand Bhicajee vs RaoBahadoor Raghoba Janardhan Govanker—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-85—Framjee M—Khudiya Begum and others vs. Awadhin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

For Further Directions on Commissioners Report.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla—In person.
427-91—Payne G and S—Henry Charles Stephens M P vs Alibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
300-93—Craigie L and O—Sir Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and another—Mathubhai and J
274-93—Brown and M—Khitsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Metha and another—Ardesir H and D.

NOTICES.

WATSON'S
GLENLIVET
WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] telling I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, [illegible] appears to have completely cured [illegible] have been suffering four years from dysentery, [illegible] result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1888.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
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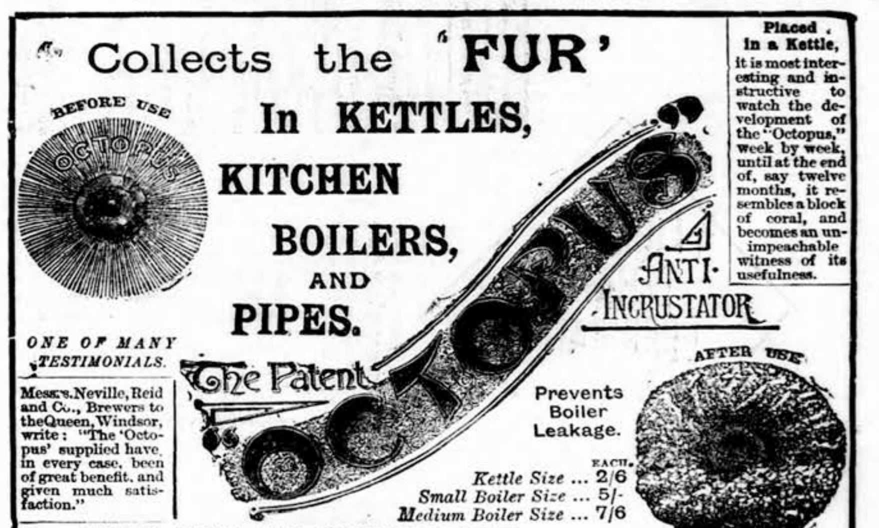

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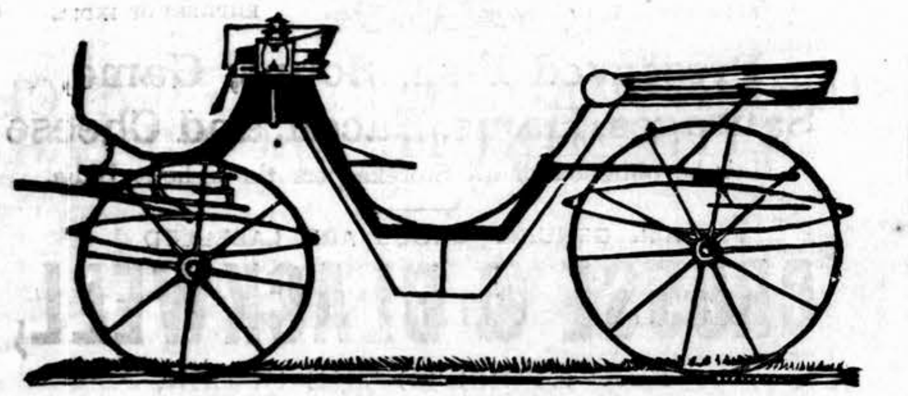

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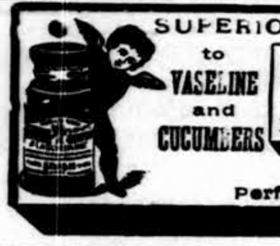

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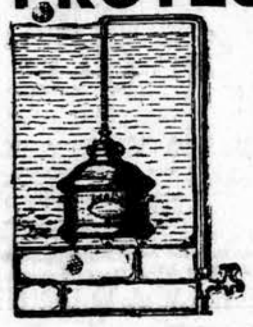

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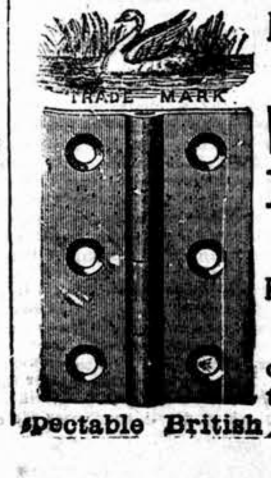

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